Captn Saml Morris

September 3, 1777. NUMB. 2532.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

*Juſt printed, publiſhed, and now ſelling by* ROBERT BELL, *in Third-ſtreet, price Fifteen Pence,*

THE Riſe and Continuance of the Subſtitutes in the Continental Army. Containing Extracts,

I. From the Journals of Congreſs.
II. From the Committee of Congreſs. Appointed to confer with the Preſident, and Members of the Supreme Executive Council, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, the Board of War of ſaid State, and the Delegates repreſenting the ſame in Congreſs, concerning the Authority which ſhould be deemed eligible to be exerciſed during the receſs of the Council and Aſſembly.
III. From the Pennſylvania War-Office.
IV. From a Declaration of the Rights of Pennſylvania.
V. From the Plan or Frame of Government.
VI. From the Militia Act of Pennſylvania. &c. &c.
With the Opinion of ſeveral eminent Lawyers.

*When a People can no longer expect Redreſs of public and heavy Evils, nor Satisfaction for public and bitter Injuries, hideous is the Proſpect which they have before them. If they will tamely ſuffer a Fall from Plenty to Beggary, they may ſoon expect another, and a worſe, from that to Slavery.*

Cato's Letters on Liberty, by Gordon and Trenchard.

Publiſhed for the Uſe of all, who are yet capable of noticing the proper diſcriminations, which will eternally exiſt between Right and Wrong.

PREFACE.

The following Pages contain the moſt material Facts relative to a very conſiderable Controverſy that has ariſen in this State.

Thoſe Gentlemen, who have been at the Expence of ſending Subſtitutes into the Continental Army, do think, that in ſo doing they have rendered their Country real and eſſential Service. They only aſk in Return, a candid and impartial Examination into their Claim of Exemption, agreeable to the Recommendation of the Honourable the Continental Congreſs, on the 14th of April, 1777.

THESE are to give NOTICE to the PUBLIC, that PATRICK WILSON, by the New-Market, in Lombard-ſtreet, Makes and Sells the great reſtorative Balſam for all Fluxes, with ſeveral other Medicines of this Country Herbs and Roots. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 18th of September inſtant, on the premiſes,

A COMMODIOUS dwelling-houſe, and near 5 acres of ground, in Moore's-town, Burlington county, New-Jerſey, within 10 miles of Philadelphia; there are a good bearing orchard, a pump of extraordinary good water, a good hay-houſe and ſtable-room for 3 or 4 horſes; the houſe has two good cellars under it, a leanto and a kitchen; there are two rooms on a floor both below and above ſtairs, and a good ſhop adjoining that would ſuit almoſt any tradeſman. It will be ſold for caſh, and an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer, by

¶ RICHARD FLEMING.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 5th day of June laſt, an Iriſh ſervant woman, named *Mary Montgomery*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, freſh complexioned, black hair; had on, when ſhe went away, a black and white ſtriped lincey ſhort gown and petticoat, and a black bonnet; ſhe had alſo a white bed gown, and ſundry other clothes with her: It is ſuppoſed ſhe went after Captain Matthew Irvine's company, in General Weaden's brigade, now at camp. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in Philadelphia goal, ſhall have *Twenty Dollars* reward.

*Auguſt* 20, 1777. ‖ JOHN HEAP.

She formerly lived with Major Matthew Smith, of Paxton, in Lancaſter county.

*Bucks County, Auguſt* 23, 1777.

ABOUT the 15th of laſt month, a Colt of mine ſtrayed and followed after the waggon horſes and team belonging to John Thomas, of Tredyffrin townſhip, in Charles county, and State of Pennſylvania, and being informed that ſome of his neighbours ſpread a report, that I charged him with taking ſaid Colt; to do him juſtice, I give the public to know and do certify, that I did not charge him with taking him, he could not without injuſtice be charged, as he did his endeavour to keep the colt off from his horſes, and advertiſed him; and being informed that it was ſaid Peter Rinn, his Brother-in-law, ſued me for keeping the matter ſecret, which is falſe; ſaid Peter Rinn made no ſuch propoſal, but behaved like an honeſt man, ſo I am convinced that the ſaid John Thomas and Peter Rinn were very wrongfully talked of,

WILLIAM PETTIT.

Cheſter. *The depoſition of Mary Berry, ſworn before me one of the Juſtices of the peace for ſaid county, ſaith that ſhe was in company with John Thomas, of Tredyffrin townſhip, in Cheſter county, and State of Pennſylvania, who had been out ſuttling at the camp in Jerſey, and about two miles from Corryell's ferry, the Pennſylvania ſide, there came a darkiſh Colt to the waggon horſes and team belonging to ſaid Thomas, and that he drove ſaid colt ſeveral times back from his team, but the colt ſtill followed after, till he came to the Croſs Roads, in Bucks county, and that there ſaid Thomas advertiſed ſaid colt, and when come home, that ſaid Thomas's waggoner inſiſted to take the ſaid colt away, which ſaid Thomas refuſed, as he had advertiſed him, that the owner might appear.* MARY BERRY.

*Taken and ſubſcribed the 22d day of Auguſt, 1777, before* ISAAC DAVIS.

Thoſe malicious perſons who were ſo buſy as to endeavour to make my character appear unfair in the eyes of the public, are warned to prepare for an action at law, as I am fully determined to have ſatisfaction as far as the law will direct; I can produce evidence againſt three families, which I intend to proſecute, I omit mentioning their names, until ſuch time as they ſhall appear before the Court of Juſtices, where my character will ſtand fair, and their invented falſhood be proven againſt them, to their coſt and diſcredit. ‖22 ſ6. JOHN THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, ſituated in the town of Shippenſburg, wherein Captain Matthew Scott now dwells; it is about 26 feet front by 30 feet deep, is one ſtory and an half high, has four rooms on the lower floor and three rooms on the upper floor, alſo a good log kitchen, with a ſtone chimney and oven, a large ſquare log ſtable and framed ſhed for horſes; it is in a good part of the town for any public buſineſs, and has been a well accuſtomed tavern many years.

Alſo a Tract of Land, ſituated on the head waters of Bloody Run, in Bedford county, containing about 300 acres.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of the above, may know the terms, by applying to Matthew Henderſon, Eſq; in Shippenſburg, or the ſubſcriber, in Carliſle. JOHN HEAP.

Indiſputable titles will be given for the above. ¶

*Auguſt* 12, 1777.

TWO HORSES came to the plantation of HANNAH KENTON, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Briſtol road, oppoſite the Seven Miles Stone; one is a dark brown Horſe, about 14 or 15 hands high, he has a ſtar in his forehead, and is ſuppoſed to be 5 or 6 years old. The other is a grey Mare about the ſame ſize, and 11 or 12 years old. They both appear to be draught Horſes. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 23d inſtant, a grey HORSE, about 14½ hands high, 16 or 17 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder I Y. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, and take him away.

*Auguſt* 29, 1777. § WILLIAM DEAN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in New-Britain, Bucks county, on the 14th of Auguſt, 1777, ſuppoſed to have ſtrayed from the Croſs Roads, a brown HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, near 16 hands high, branded with C on the near ſhoulder, and E on the near buttock, with a large blaze in his face, a natural pacer, ſhod all round; had on him a ſmall bell. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. BENJAMIN MATTHEW. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 5th of Auguſt, 1777, a ſervant Girl, named *Margaret Sharp*, about 13 years of age. Whoever will take up ſaid Girl and bring her to me, ſhall have *Six Dollars* reward, paid by JACOB BOUGH. ¶

*TO BE SOLD,*

THE Time of a Servant Girl, who has two Years and three Months to ſerve; ſhe is healthy and ſtrong, and ſold only for Want of Employ. Enquire of CHRISTOPHER REX, living in Springfield Townſhip, Philadelphia County. ¶

*Philadelphia, Auguſt* 27, 1777.

SALEM STAGE.

THE ſubſcriber takes this opportunity to inform the public in general, that he intends to drive ſtage as uſual from William Cooper's to Salem, and all perſons who will oblige him with their cuſtom may depend upon his beſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction.

DAVID BRIGGS.

* * *

*To the* PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I write to a people poſſeſſing chriſtianity, and acknowledging the divine inſpiration of the Old and New Teſtaments, I need make no apology for any reflections of a religious nature. The ſcriptures are confeſſedly of as great antiquity as any writings now extant, and being immediately from God they are of unqueſtionable authority. To them therefore we ought as men and chriſtians to have recourſe at all times, but more eſpecially in times of calamity and public diſtreſs, that we may know what is required of us, and be enabled to avoid thoſe evils, and put an end to the crimes which bring the judgments of the Moſt High upon a nation or people. The little ſenſe we diſcover of the divine wrath, which hangs over and ſo heavily oppreſſes us, gives men of ſerious reflection the moſt diſmal apprehenſions for the conſequence of the preſent ſtruggle, in our righteous conteſt for the ſecurity of thoſe rights which we inherit from heaven.

Be a cauſe ever ſo juſt, if proſecuted by unrighteous means, there is little reaſon to expect the favours of the Almighty. It muſt give a ſenſible mind the moſt anxious concern to obſerve, that the very crimes which bring down the vengeance of heaven encreaſe with our calamities. For perhaps extortion, oppreſſion, and a thirſt for gain were never ſo extenſive, or heavily felt by any people in circumſtances like ours.

There is a peculiarity in our caſe, rarely to be found in hiſtory. In the midſt of plenty we feel all the effects of the greateſt ſcarcity, and are actually in the condition of a garriſon beſieged in a country of plenty, without a ſingle avenue to the leaſt neceſſary article of life, ſalt alone excepted, being ſhut up.

The late Committee of Inſpection of this city undertook to put a ſtop to the evils under which we at preſent labour about eighteen months ago, and we have every reaſon to think their endeavours would have been crowned with ſucceſs, had not a remonſtrance from about one hundred merchants, denying their authority, been ſent in to them, which they referred to Congreſs, who unfortunately determined the matter in the merchants favour; this ſo weakened the authority of the Committee, and gave ſuch an opportunity to mercenary intereſted men to prey upon their bleeding country, that we may, from this tranſaction, date our preſent diſtreſſes.—Being let looſe from all reſtraint, there was no bounds ſet to their demands. The oppreſſion and extortion conſequent thereon roſe to ſuch a degree, that the Congreſs found it neceſſary to recommend the matter to the ſix middle States, and a Convention of them met for the purpoſe laſt winter at York-town; but a *miſtaken* principle of leaving trade to regulate itſelf broke them up without doing any thing. There has not a week paſſed ſince, ſcarcely a day, without producing a freſh riſe in the price of every article of life, and where it will end God only knows, unleſs ſome meaſures be taken to put a ſtop to the *ſtill* growing evil.

The partial regulations of ſeparate States will always be productive of conſequences nearly as bad as the evil itſelf. The New England States undertook the matter; but to effect it in their own, they were obliged to prohibit an exportation, whereby, after furniſhing them in their diſtreſſes with every thing in our power, we are denied a friendly return of our former ſervices. Maryland too has fallen into the ſame partial and unkind policy, by which we are prevented from making uſe of the ſouthern trade, where no ſuch regulations have obtained. Thus we are wholly ſhut out from every chance of helping ourſelves, and our own ports are blocked up by the fleets of the enemy. I will make no other reflexion on theſe improper meaſures; but that we took no ſuch advantages of any of the States when in our power, tho' we might have been great gainers thereby.

The doctrine of trade regulating itſelf is good when unſhackled, but is abſurd in our caſe. For we have not the quantity of trade ſufficient to effect the purpoſe, even in the ſmalleſt degree; and to leave thoſe who run the riſques to their liberty to demand what price they pleaſe, in hopes of obtaining trade by that means, is vanity, and in our circumſtances will ever fail. A prudent regulation will much more probably effect the matter, and be attended with other very important and beneficial conſequences; ſo long as our current caſh conſiſts of bills of credit, the foreign adventurer will gain little by the exhorbitant price of his commodities. For after loading his veſſel with our produce, the caſh remaining in his hands is only valuable ſo far as he can purchaſe hard money for it, which deſtroys our currency, and thereby ſtrikes at the very vitals of our defence, without any advantage to himſelf; for he would be able to buy the ſame quantity of hard money with the quarter part of the bills of credit which he otherwiſe is obliged to give, if no depreciation took place.

To fix a reaſonable price upon every article of life would not be of the leaſt diſadvantage even to our own traders; for, beſides this conſideration, that there is ſcarcely the meaneſt ſhopkeeper who has not made a fortune already, every increaſe in the price of his goods only depreciates the value of the caſh he receives for it, and of all which he poſſeſſes, and the lowering the price would in the ſame proportion enhance the value of his caſh, ſo that he could be no ſufferer in the end.

The evil took its riſe among men little attached to our cauſe, and has been promoted with a manifeſt deſign to diſtreſs and reduce us to a ſubmiſſion, and even at this day, if you attempt to complain, they tauntingly tell you, this is the price you pay for liberty.

The country bore long with it in hopes of redreſs; but finding none, they were obliged to fall into the ſame meaſures to indemnify themſelves, and they will never be brought down until the evil be corrected at its ſource. It is at preſent of ſuch magnitude as to require the utmoſt attention and exertions of every public body and of every lover of his country, and to put a ſtop to it becomes an indiſpenſible duty we owe to God, our country and ourſelves, as a neglect of it will probably involve us, 'ere long, in inextricable difficulties.

It is in vain to hope or even to pray for ſucceſs while we ſuffer ſuch evils to prevail amongſt us. They are ſuch as would of themſelves bring down the vengeance of heaven upon us, did we not already feel his correcting hand. I have only thrown a few hints together to open up the ſubject, and leave it to more maſterly hands to treat it properly, and to thoſe in power to find out proper remedies.

A. B

*Extract of a Letter from General Waſhington to Congreſs, dated Auguſt 25, 1777.*

"AMONG the copies you will find General Burgoyne's inſtructions at large to Lieut. Col. Baum, pointing out the objects of his command, when he was firſt detached. What we had before was after he marched, and was an anſwer to a report he had received from him. There was alſo a miſtake in his name before, being called Bern in the copies ſent by Gen. Lincoln."

*INSTRUCTIONS for Lieut. Col. Baum* *

The object of your expedition is to try the affections of the country, to diſconcert the councils of the enemy, to mount Piedeſels dragoons, to complete Peter's corps, and to obtain large ſupplies of cattle, horſes and carriages.

The ſeveral corps, of which the incloſed is a liſt, are to be under your command.

The troops muſt take no tents, and what little baggage is carried by officers, muſt be on their own bat-horſes.

You are to proceed from Battenkill to Arlington, and take poſt there till the detachment of Provincials, under the command of Capt. Sheerwood, ſhall join you from the ſouthward.

You are then to proceed to Mancheſter, where you will again take poſt, ſo as to ſecure the paſs of the mountains on the road from Mancheſter to Rockingham; from hence you will detach the Indians and light troops to the northward, towards Otter creek on their return, and alſo, receiving intelligence that no enemy is in force on the Connecticut river, you will proceed by the road over the mountains to Rockingham, where you will take poſt. This will be the moſt diſtant part on the expedition, and muſt be proceeded upon with caution, as you will have the defile of the mountains behind you, which might make a retreat difficult; you muſt therefore endeavour to be well informed of the force of the enemy's militia in the neighbouring country. Should you find it may with prudence be effected, you are to remain there while the Indians and light troops are detached up the river, and you are afterwards to deſcend the river to Brattlebury, and from that place, by the quickeſt march, you are to return by the great road to Albany.

During your whole progreſs, your detachments are to have orders to bring into you all horſes fit to mount the

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* *Lieut. Col. Baum is dead of the wounds he received in the engagement with Gen. Stark.*

[ *Turn to the fourth Page.* ]

# L O N D O N.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 16.

*Opened the debate on the report of the Budget.*

MR. HARTLEY, in a ſpeech of two hours, followed Lord North through his calculations of finance. In the courſe of his argument he particularly dwelt upon the great danger to which the landed intereſt was expoſed, from the ſad ſituation of public affairs.—He repreſented, that they had no proſpect but of ſeeing the land tax mortgaged.

*Mr. Aſhly* demanded of Lord North, whether the tax on the ſale of eſtates was to include leaſes let by auction?

*Lord North* replied, Not ſimple leaſes; but he apprehended if leaſes were ſold under a fine, which he knew to be the caſe in ſome places, from ſome lands he had in the Weſt of England, that in ſuch caſe they would be within the bill. He then partly replied to Mr. Hartley—ſaid that a million of the navy debt had been paid off, and a larger payment now was not neceſſary. Upon the ſubject of the American war, he lamented it as well as the honourable gentleman—and Mr. Hartley having called upon him to take care of his head from the effects of it, he ſaid, that as to the ſituation of his head he was not in much pain, as he truſted this was a country in which he ſhould remain very *ſafe*, provided he was *innocent*. That he had acted, in every circumſtance, from the beſt of his judgment; and what was of much more conſequence, *honeſtly*, *openly*, and without CONCEALMENT.—That as to nobody's being willing to take the poſt of *Firſt Lord of the Treaſury*, and the honourable gentleman's advice to him to withdraw in time, he had contradicted himſelf; that he could not think of retiring at any period becauſe that period was difficult and dangerous—it would be inconſiſtent with his honour; but the honourable gentleman had furniſhed him with another reaſon, which made it impoſſible for him to quit, which was the *unlucky misfortune* that no body could be found to accept his place. Let me, however, Sir (he continued) add, that I ſit on this bench no longer than the voice of the people keeps me here, I mean the voice of this Houſe; whenever I ſhall have ſo acted as to have that voice againſt me, believe me, Sir, I ſhall retire with as much pleaſure as propriety.

He made an apology for not going ſo fully into the ſtate of the nation as ſome gentlemen expected, ſaying, that when he had ſhort budgets he had time to do it without tiring the Houſe—but ſince new taxes had been deviſed, it had made ſo long a detail neceſſary, as would have tired the Houſe.

*Mr. Dempſter* propoſed to Lord North a ſcheme, by which he might have raiſed the ſame money upon better terms, by three and a half per cents. only creating a capital of ſix and a half millions, inſtead of five. Upon the point of taxes, he ſaid they were multiplied ſo, that ſoon no man, who did not eat the bread of government, would have any bread to eat at all. He touched alſo upon the propriety of raiſing money by long annuities rather than perpetuities, &c.

*Lord North* juſtified the meaſures of raiſing money by perpetuities, rather than long leaſes, ſaid the queſtion had often been agitated, but experience decided in favour of perpetuities.

*Mr. Bayley*, *Mr. Luttrel*, and *Sir Joſeph Mawbey*, all ſpoke againſt miniſterial meaſures, but were not much attended to nor heard.

*Col. Barre* aroſe; there was ſilence, and he proceeded, touching ſhortly upon the expectations every one preſent muſt have had of ſome explanation from both or one of the noble Lords (North and Germaine) relative to the ſtate of the nation, with regard to foreign powers, and the proſpect of a ſpeedy end to the American war. Further he hoped, from what could be gathered from two dry ſentences, that France and Spain meant nothing hoſtile, and that there was hopes of a good concluſion to the troubles in America. He called upon Lord North to explain the 700,000l. for proviſions alone—Likewiſe the 800,000l. for extraordinaries, for which the noble Lord had hitherto told them that that and other 400,000l. were applied for a military cheſt, a very laconic explanation, but ſuch as he hoped would by no means prove ſatisfactory to the Houſe. That in relation to the rum buſineſs, a Mr. Atkinſon muſt be a very good friend indeed to the treaſury, for he had been paid 35,000l. for rum, without any of the requiſites of a ſatisfactory account, for there was not even a quantity ſpecified, which he had furniſhed. He underſtood, however, that it was at Five Shillings and Three-pence per gallon. That he had made inquiries of planters, merchants and others, and had found that Three Shillings and Six-pence per gallon was a very favourable contract price. That Two Shillings and Four-pence was a prime coſt price, and deſired to know if a Mr. Irwine had not offered to contract for rum at Two Shillings and Six-pence? And alſo if the victualling office had not contracted for it no longer ago than laſt Monday at Two Shillings and Six-pence? He would not hint an idea that the noble Lord touched a penny of theſe contracts. He who certainly was capable of raiſing LACKS of PAGODAS, can never be reproached with the meanneſs of being concerned in the pitiful tranſactions of a rum contract.

*Lord North*, in reply, ſaid, That as to the contract buſineſs, nothing could be clearer than the mode of the exchequer paſſing the accounts of the contractors with government. That there was always vouchers for every thing that was done, ſo that the compleateſt ſatisfaction could at any time be had, as to the terms of the contract and the due performance of thoſe terms. That the contract with Atkinſon was for rum of the very beſt proof, the fineſt that could be had in Jamaica. And in order that it might be known whether the rum was of that goodneſs, an inſtrument for aſcertaining it had been ſent out. That Mr. Pelham, Secretary to the Navy Board, had informed the Treaſury, that their contract price in Jamaica was four ſhillings and four pence per gallon, but that in addition to this there was a freight, part to Boſton at ſix-pence, and part to Canada at nine-pence, which made upon an average ſeven-pence halfpenny. Leekage was ten per cent. or five-pence per gallon. Inſurance eight per cent. or four-pence. Commiſſions five per cent. two pence halfpenny.

|  |  |  | In all |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prime coſt | - | - | 0 4 4 |
| Freight | - - | - | 0 0 7 1-2 |
| Leakage | - - | - | 0 0 5 |
| Inſurage | - | - | 0 0 4 |
| Commiſſions | - | - | 0 0 2 1-2 |
|  |  |  | 0 5 11 |

Whereas the Treaſury had contracted at five ſhillings and three-pence, which, he thought, ſo far from being a bad bargain, was evidently a very favourable one.

As to Mr. Irvine having offered to contract cheaper, he knew not the fact, but no other contracts were to be made than the firſt, as they were now left to the Commander in Chief, Sir William Howe. In anſwer to the Colonel's enquiries about a military cheſt, it ſeemed to him not an improper term, as it was at the diſpoſition of the Commander in Chief, for the purchaſe of extraordinaries.

*Colonel Barre*, with ſome vehemence of pleaſanty, roſe to hug (as he called it) the noble Lord; upon the rum affair he was perfectly ſatisfied—perfectly convinced of the wondrous good œconomy of the noble Lord, to get that at Five Shillings and Three-pence, which plainly coſt the contractor Six Shillings. Why the poor man muſt be ruined—It was cruel to treat him ſo unjuſtly;—and he now plainly ſaw the reaſon why people of all ſorts were ſo ſhy of taking government contracts;—but this Mr. Atkinſon muſt be the greateſt ideot in the whole contracting world. Did he make his contracts for ſour crout and porter upon the ſame principles? But what will the noble Lord ſay when he is aſſured that rum, ſo far from being 4s. 4d. in the iſland, is no more than 1s. 9d.? Yet that this was the fact he knew from certain intelligence. Thoſe, therefore, who had ſo flagrantly miſinformed the noble Lord, ought to be reprimanded. He then called again on Lord Germaine to give ſome ſatisfaction to the houſe upon the buſineſs of the American war—that Lord ſpoke but ſeldom, but he ſpoke with weight.

*Governor Johnſton* treated the idea of rum being at 4s. 4d. (in Jamaica) with great harſhneſs. He ſaid it was poſſible the noble Lord muſt have made a miſtake not very uncommon, that of currency for ſterling; but there was 40 per cent. difference in the exchange. He ſaid that the occaſion of theſe contracts was wrong; for they were only bribing the ſoldiers to their buſineſs;—that Sir Jeffery Amherſt conquered that country, without any rum coming to the national expence.

*Sir James Colbourn* roſe, to explain the circumſtances of his contract for 100,000 gallons of rum from Grenada, where the current price was 2s. 1d. ſterling a gallon. That there were expences in caſks, &c. which gentlemen had forgot; that to carry rum from the Weſt-Indies to Boſton or Canada now was an immenſe expence, except they were to be freighted there on purpoſe, and to come back again empty to the iſlands. But he produced one fact, which was very ſtrong for the Treaſury, he freighted five ſhips with his contract, and one not being loaded, he filled her up with more of the ſame rum, to be ſold at Quebec on his own account, and that ſold for a higher price than what his contract gave him;—he ſpoke entirely from facts, and offered to produce proofs of what he ſaid at the bar.—That if the Treaſury would give him another ſuch contract, he would not take it; that his contract, and it might be the ſame with others, was made under the expectance of the price falling, inſtead of which it roſe.

*Lord North* ſaid, Mr. Pelham's account was 4s. 4d. without diſtinguiſhing whether it was currency or not; but he apprehended that currency was meant, from the certain expences he had recapitulated running ſo much above 5s. 3d.—but that he would inform himſelf more particularly about it, and give the houſe every ſpecies of information they wiſhed to have, as there was no contract that would not bear the ſtricteſt examination.

*Mr. Fox* called on the houſe ſimply to remark, that 40 per cent. was no ſort of difference in the account of the noble Lord.

*Mr. Bayley* offered to deliver to the uſe of government, the very beſt rum at 2s. 2d. ſterling in Jamaica, which was juſt half the price the noble Lord had mentioned.

*Lord North* replied, if the honourable gentleman had any good offers to make in the contracting way,—the navy and victualling boards were the proper places to apply to; and were not in his department; and the prices he had mentioned were from papers, not memory.

*Mr. Dempſter* remarked, that if contracts were publicly advertiſed to whoever would ſupply them cheapeſt, as they ought ever to be, the noble Lord would not be under any difficulties in having recourſe to either papers or memory.

*Mr. Dunning* ſaid, that there was no clearneſs in this matter of contracts, but there was one thing as clear as day, which was the noble Lord's perfect ignorance of the whole tranſaction.

*Lord George Germaine* roſe to give ſatisfaction to the Houſe, why he had, in the debate of the day before, ſaid that there was a proſpect of a ſucceſsful end to the war in North-America:—That as to his ſpeaking ſeldom, it was not his cuſtom to ſpeak when he had nothing to ſay; but whenever he was called upon to give information to the Houſe, he ſhould always then ſpeak with pleaſure: As to the campaign, he thought he had the greateſt reaſon to expect ſucceſs from the army of Gen. Howe being in good order, and more numerous from recruits than in the laſt campaign, while that of the rebels was in much worſe order, and leſs numerous than it was before: That the fleet was alſo reinforced with ſome ſhips of the line, which were wanting laſt year: That he thought himſelf further well founded in his expectation from the minds of the people turning, from their experiencing the miſery of anarchy, confuſion and deſpotiſm, inſtead of the happineſs and ſecurity they enjoyed under the legal government of this country;—that theſe emotions had operated ſo ſtrongly in their minds, that very many deſerters had left the rebel army, and come in to General Howe with their arms—many hundreds—and were coming in every day: That he had farther formed his opinion from the circumſtance of the Congreſs having given up the government, confeſſing themſelves unequal to it, and creating Mr. Waſhington Dictator of America; theſe circumſtances, he thought, promiſed diviſions among them: That another circumſtance, which every day proved of yet greater importance, was their being diſappointed in their expectations of aſſiſtance and ſupport from France; they had been bouyed up with that hope, and made to believe that a ſuperior French fleet would be ſeen riding on their coaſt:—In all which they now felt themſelves deceived, and reſented it accordingly: That they had met with the ſame diſappointments from Spain—not that he aſſerted they had not received underhand aſſiſtance from both, in officers, &c. &c. but what they were promiſed was open, avowed aſſiſtance. Yet, Sir, added his Lordſhip, for the protection of France they would pay largely,—they have offered largely,—they have, by their pretended Ambaſſadors, actually offered to the French Court all our Weſt-India iſlands.—There is liberality, Sir!—There is love of freedom, to conſign ſo readily under French dominion and deſpotiſm the whole Weſt-Indies!—Let me farther remark, Sir, that there are great expectations from the army in Canada, which laſt year could do no more than prepare to act; but having deſtroyed the enemy's fleet, they will be able to advance early in the ſpring, and unite with General Howe's army, adding twelve thouſand men to it, beſides Canadians. His Lordſhip farther brought another circumſtance, which was the infinite difficulty Waſhington found in raiſing men: He had been under the neceſſity of forcing them into arms for 3 years, yet gave them a bounty of Thirty Pounds ſterling a man; but nothing could make it effectual, for as faſt as they were forced on one ſide, they deſerted to the other; of which there were ſix thouſand armed New-Yorkers in General Howe's army; that his army was chiefly collected from the South; for from New-England none had been raiſed, and they would early be cut off from the South. Theſe, he ſaid, were the reaſons which induced him to have the warmeſt hope that the next campaign would prove very favourable.

### *From the* LONDON GAZETTE.

*Whitehall, May* 10.

*Extract of a Letter from Gen. Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, April 1, 1777.*

THERE have not been any occurrences ſince my laſt worthy your Lordſhip's notice, excepting the ſucceſs of a detachment of 500 men, that I ſent up the North-River in tranſports on the 22d of March, convoyed by the Brune frigate, to deſtroy a conſiderable depoſit of proviſions and ſtores, which the enemy had made at Peeks-Kill, near 50 miles diſtant from New-York. Lieut. Col. Bird, of the 15th regiment, commanded the party. The rebels ſtationed there retiring on his approach, he got poſſeſſion of the poſt. Before their retreat they ſet fire to the principal ſtore houſes, and thereby rendered uſeleſs the only wharff where it was practicable to embark the remaining ſtores in convenient time, which made it expedient to deſtroy the greater part. This was completely effected to the amount ſpecified in the incloſed return; and the detachment, re-embarking without interruption, returned here the 26th.

Return of proviſions, ſtores, &c. for the uſe of the rebel army, taken and deſtroyed by a detachment of the King's troops, commanded by Lieut. Col. Bird, of the 15th infantry, at Peeks-Kill, upon the North-River, the 23d and 24th of March, 1777.

*Deſtroyed and burnt by the King's troops;* 310 hogſheads of rum, 150 hogſheads of melaſſes, 800 barrels of flour, 150 barrels of biſcuit, 170 barrels of pork, 30 barrels of beef, 17 barrels of pitch and tar, 800 buſhels of oats, 2500 buſhels of wheat, 800 buſhels of buckwheat, 12 caſks of coffee, 9 caſes of chocolate, 50 caſks of tallow, 30 cheſts of candles, 15 barrels of ſalt, 200 iron pots and camp kettles, 500 canteens of wood and bowls, &c. 400 entrenching tools, 30 caſks of nails, 150 waggons with harneſs, 1 iron twelve pounder on field carriage.

*Deſtroyed and burnt by the rebels;* 100 hogſheads of rum, 500 bundles of ſtraw, 1 magazine of hay, 2000 buſhels of wheat, 1 ammunition waggon loaded.

*Total.* 410 hogſheads of rum, 150 hogſheads of melaſſes, 1300 barrels of flour, 150 barrels of biſcuit, 170 barrels of pork, 30 barrels of beef, 17 barrels of pitch and tar, 500 bundles of ſtraw, 1 magazine of hay, 800 buſhels of oats, 4500 buſhels of wheat, 800 buſhels of buckwheat, 12 caſks of coffee, 9 caſes of chocolate, 50 caſks of tallow, 30 cheſts of candles, 15 barrels of ſalt, 200 iron pots and camp kettles, 500 canteens of wood and bowls, &c. 400 entrenching tools, 50 caſks of nails, 150 waggons and carts, with harneſs, 1 iron twelve pounder on field carriage, 1 ammunition waggon loaded.

N. B. Two piles of barracks for 1200 men, and ſeven ſtore houſes, containing the above ſtores, with many other articles that cannot be aſcertained, were burnt, alſo ſeveral ſloops and pettiaugers were deſtroyed loaded with proviſions. Signed, JOHN BIRD, Lieut. Col. 15th regt. foot.

*Extract of a letter from Lord Viſcount Howe, Vice Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in North-America, to Mr. Stephens, dated at New-York, March 31, 1777.*

" Commodore Hotham anchored the 14th of January in Cheſapeak Bay, where by his unexpected appearance, an opportunity offered for ſeizing a ſhip laden with about 350 hogſheads of tobacco intended for Nantz. He failed from Cheſapeak Bay on the 11th of February, and arriving off the Delaware on the 17th, was forced away from that ſtation by ſtrong northerly winds, which prevented his return until the 11th inſtant; and there was thereby an opportunity offered for an armed brig fitted by the rebels, and ſeveral trading veſſels, to put to ſea from that river. The Commodore had the good fortune to take an American ſhip laden with ammunition and military ſtores from Nantz, ſoon after his return, and ſent her under convoy of the Daphne to this port. Several other captures have been made by the ſhips of the ſouthern ſquadron, in number from 25 to 30, which have been moſtly ſunk or otherwiſe deſtroyed. I have reaſon from different relations to believe, that ſmall ſquadrons under Capt. Hammond and Capt. Davis, have made as many more; but the particulars not having been yet tranſmitted, none of theſe captures are added to the general liſt herewith encloſed*.

The General, meditating an attempt by ſurprize to take or deſtroy a conſiderable magazine which the rebels had formed at Peeks-Kill, about 50 miles up the North-River, a corps of troops, commanded by Col. Bird, embarked in four tranſports, and proceeded by the North-River the 22d inſtant, under the conduct of Capt. Ferguſon in the Brune, with the Dependance, and another galley, fitted for the occaſion; the enemy, upon the ſudden diſcovery and approach of the armament next day, ſet fire to a part of their magazines and barracks before they retreated. The troops after they landed did the ſame to the reſt, whereby this plentiful depoſit of proviſions, ſtores, and other neceſſaries of various kinds, was totally deſtroyed, with no other loſs than two ſeamen, who were miſſing when the troops re-embarked the ſucceeding day.

* *The liſt here referred to has not yet come to hand.*

## BOSTON, Auguſt 21.

Since our laſt arrived ſafe into port at the eaſtward and ſouthward, two prizes, the former with 1000 quarter caſks ſherry, and 20 ditto claret wine, 70 tons ſalt, and ſome medicines; the latter with 1000 barrels of beef, pork and butter, &c.

## HARTFORD, Auguſt 25.

Laſt Thurſday night General Parſons, with 7 or 800 men, went on Long-Iſland, to bring off a party of the enemy poſted at Setalket, which he intended to have taken by ſurprize; but it ſeems that, by means of ſome infernal Tory, they had been apprized of his coming for many days, and were ſo ſtrongly fortified as rendered the attempt ineffectual. However he took a number of blankets, and 12 or 13 horſes belonging to the Britiſh troops, and returned the next day in ſafety. This ſhews how much we ſuffer from internal foes, who get knowledge of our moſt ſecret movements, and find means to convey it to the enemy.

## KINGSTON, AUGUST 25.

An expreſs came to town laſt night from our northern army, commanded by Gen. Gates, at Stillwater. From letters brought by the expreſs we learn the following particulars, viz.

That the late Bennington battle began about ſeven miles weſt of the meeting-houſe. That the number of the enemy at firſt was about thirteen hundred, who were ſoon after reinforced by fifteen hundred more—that after the engagement had been continued warmly for ſome time, the enemy beat a parly, which not being underſtood by our people, they ruſhed forward on the enemy with fixed bayonets, took great part of them, and totally routed the reſt, purſuing them for five or ſix miles.

| | |
|---|---|
| The number taken - - - | 669 |
| Beſides wounded (including 32 officers) | 100 |
| The number killed, beſides many that it is) ſuppoſed are not yet found. ) | 222 |
| Total | 991 |

Col. Baum, who commanded the whole of the enemy's forces, is among the ſlain. We have taken 900 ſwords of the dragoons, upwards of 1000 ſtands of arms, four braſs field-pieces, viz. one 12, two 9, and one 4 pounders. Our loſs 20 or 30 killed, and not more than 50 wounded.

A deſerter from the enemy, lately examined, reports, that there were only 800 of them eſcaped from the battle of Bennington.

## PHILADELPHIA, September 3.

SIR, *Head-Quarters, Auguſt 25th, 1777.*

A MESSENGER is juſt arrived with the incloſed letters from General Arnold and Colonel Ganſevoort; I am happy in communicating them to your Excellency. Great honour is due to Colonel Ganſevoort, Lieut. Colonel Willet, and the officers and ſoldiers of the garriſon under their command; I cannot too warmly recommend them to Congreſs. The gallant defence of Fort Stanwix muſt convince all the weſtern nations of Indians of the ſuperiority of the American arms.

*I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant,*
HORATIO GATES.

*His Excellency* JOHN HANCOCK, *Eſq;*
*Preſident of* CONGRESS.

SIR, *Head-Quarters, Auguſt 28th, 1777.*

IN the packet, I have the honour to tranſmit to your Excellency a copy of a letter I received laſt night from Major General Arnold—The defeat and diſgrace with which the enemy have been obliged to retreat from Fort-Schuyler, added to the compleat and brilliant victory gained by General Stark and Col. Warner, at Bennington, gives the brighteſt luſtre to the American arms, and covers the enemies of the United States with infamy and ſhame—The horrid murders and ſcalpings paid for and encouraged by Lieut. General Burgoyne, previous to his defeat at Bennington, will for ever ſtain the honor of the Britiſh arms. In one houſe, the parents, with ſix children, were moſt cruelly butchered; and this polite Maccaroni paid Ten Dollars for each of their ſcalps.—Heaven has I hope in ſtore ſome puniſhment for ſuch unheard of crimes.

*I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant,*
HORATIO GATES.

*The Hon.* John Hancock, *Eſq.*

*Fort Schuyler, Auguſt 22d, 1777.*

DEAR SIR,

THIS morning at 11 o'clock I began a heavy cannonade upon our enemy's works, which was immediately returned by a number of ſhells and cannon. About 3 o'clock ſeveral deſerters came in, who informed me that General St. Ledger, with his army, was retreating with the utmoſt precipitation; ſoon after which, I ſent out a party of about ſixty men to enter their camps, who ſoon returned and confirmed the above account. About 7 o'clock this evening Hanjort Schuyler arrived here, and informed me that General Arnold with two thouſand men were on their march for this poſt; in conſequence of which I ſend you this information.

*I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.*
PETER GANSEVOORT, Colonel.

*To the Hon. General Arnold, or officer commanding the army on their march to Fort Schuyler.*

*Mohock River, ten miles above Fort Daton, Auguſt 23d, 1777. Five o'clock,* P. M.

DEAR GENERAL,

I wrote you the 21ſt. inſtant from the German Flats, that from the beſt intelligence I could procure of the enemy's ſtrength it was much ſuperior to ours, at ſame time incloſed you a copy of the reſolutions of a Council of War, and requeſted you to ſend me a reinforcement of one thouſand light troops. As the enemy had made their approaches within two hundred yards of the fort, I was determined at all events to hazard a battle, rather than ſuffer the garriſon to fall a ſacrifice; this morning I marched from the German Flats for this place; the exceſſive bad roads, and neceſſary precautions in marching through a thick wood, retarded us ſo much, that we have but this moment reached this place, where I have met an expreſs with the incloſed letter from Col. Ganſevoort, acquainting me the enemy had yeſterday retired from Fort Schuyler with great precipitation; I am at a loſs to judge of their real intentions, whether they have returned home, or retired with a view of engaging us on the road. I am inclined to the former from the account of the deſerters, and from their leaving their tents and conſiderable baggage, which our people have ſecured.

I ſhall immediately detach about nine hundred men, and make a forced march to the fort, in hopes of coming up with the rear, and ſecuring their cannon and heavy baggage. *I am, dear General, your*
*Affectionate, obedient humble ſervant,*
B. ARNOLD.

*Hon. Major General* GATES.

*Fort Schuyler, Auguſt 24th, 1777. Ten o'clock at night.*

DEAR GENERAL,

I wrote you yeſterday that the enemy had retreated from this place; at 5 o'clock this evening, by a forced march of 22 miles, through a thick wood, I reached this place, in expectation of harraſſing the enemy in their retreat; Colonel Ganſevoort had anticipated my deſign by ſending out a ſmall party, who brought in four royals, and a conſiderable quantity of baggage, with a number of priſoners and deſerters; the enemy went off with the greateſt precipitation, leaving their tents ſtanding, their proviſions, ammunition, &c. &c. which have fallen into our hands. *I am, dear General, your affectionate,*
B. ARNOLD.

*Hon. Major-General* GATES.

*Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,*
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

*Extract of a letter from Portſmouth in New Hampſhire, dated Auguſt 14.*

"Arrived in this port Captain Ezekiel Hand, in the ſchooner Advance, who ſailed from Great Egg-Harbour on the firſt inſtant, and on the third, in lat. 35, long. 66, came on a violent gale of wind, or hurricane, from the weſtward, when they ſcudded under their foreſail with the bonnet off, but a very heavy ſea running, the veſſel overſet and ſoon filled; they then attempted to cut away the mainmaſt, and in ſo doing loſt their axe; ſhortly after the foremaſt working looſe in the partners, they cut away the ſhrouds and ſtay, and cleared the wreck, when ſhe righted, having loſt every thing off the deck, except the boat; the gale ſtill continuing, they lay in that condition for thirty hours before they could begin to free her. In this diſmal ſituation they loſt their dead lights and hatches, and the round-houſe lifting up with the ſea, every thing was waſhed out of the cabin, together with all their books and papers. It was ſomething very extraordinary, they loſt both their compaſſes, but after ſome time they ſaw a compaſs floating at a diſtance, when they ſent out the boat and ſaved it, which proved of great ſervice, as they then ſhaped their courſe for Boſton; they made the Iſle of Shoals in ten days after they freed the veſſel, with no other ſubſiſtance than raw meat and water, being ſeven in number; and arrived in the harbour of Piſcataway, having loſt their foremaſt, foreſail, foretop-ſail, with the rigging belonging to the ſame, and their cable."

Since the enemy have landed at Elk; we hear a number of them have been taken priſoners, ſeveral of whom were brought to this city; and deſerters are daily coming in.

By the accounts of deſerters from the enemy, their ſituation muſt be very diſagreeable and diſtreſſing, as the number of ſick is conſiderable, having increaſed greatly ſince they landed, and they are ſo cloſely obſerved by the militia that they dare not venture far to procure freſh proviſions. That numbers of ſeamen as well as ſoldiers are determined to deſert the firſt opportunity; the latter in particular are greatly diſſatisfied, on account of their bad proviſions, for which even beſt part of their pay is ſtopped, as they do not receive more than twopence halfpenny a day, and when that happens to be paid them it is not in their power to purchaſe any vegetables, which the poor fellows are now more deſirous of than ever they were of liquor. And that ſoon after their landing they loſt near 30 horſes, having turned them into a corn field, where the creatures eat to ſuch exceſs that they expired before the Engliſh farriers could diſcover their diſorder, and adminiſter any thing to their relief.

Laſt week the Courts of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace and Common Pleas for Cheſter county, were opened and holden. And on Monday laſt the Quarter Seſſions for Philadelphia county was aſſembled, and is yet ſitting. The Common Pleas for Philadelphia city and county begins this day.

*Philadelphia, September 2, 1777.*

All Officers and Soldiers in this city, belonging to the Continental Army, whoſe duty it is to be at this time with their reſpective Corps, are deſired to attend to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Barracks, in order to ſet off for Camp. Major Cropper is going with a party, and 'tis expected that officers and men going will join him at the time aforeſaid.

*New Caſtle County, ſſ.*

THIS day came Francis Alexander, a reputable reſident in the county aforeſaid, before me the ſubſcriber, a Juſtice of the Peace, and made oath, that he was an eye witneſs to ſeveral brutal ravages committed by the mercileſs troops of the Tyrant of Great-Britain on their late landing on the Head of Elk: That he particularly ſaw one of them, in the preſence of divers others, raviſh, or attempt violently to effect it, on the perſon of a young woman of ſpotleſs character, living at his houſe, notwithſtanding her cries and reſiſtance to the contrary; at the ſame time making uſe of ſevere menaces in caſe of refuſal, and ſundry other acts of barbarity he ſaw there perpetrated, ſhocking to humanity, and which cry aloud for vengeance. FRANCIS ALEXANDER.

*Sworn before me, this*
*31ſt Auguſt,* 1777, GEORGE LATTIMER.

The above depoſition was taken in our preſence,
WM. MAXWELL, B. G.
A. MARTIN, Col. 2d Batt. N. C. Troops.
THO. BLAND, Col. 1ſt Regt. L. D.

## IN CONGRESS, *June 14, 1777.*

*Reſolved,* That the FLAG of the United States be THIRTEEN STRIPES alternate red and white; that the Union be THIRTEEN STARS white in a blue field, repreſenting a new conſtellation.

*Extract from the Minutes,*
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

## IN CONGRESS, *Auguſt 27, 1777.*

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the Committee on the mode of conducting the inquiry into the cauſes of the evacuation of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence; and into the conduct of the general officers in the Northern department at the time of the evacuation; whereupon

*Reſolved,* That a committee of three members of Congreſs be appointed and authoriſed to correſpond with public bodies, or private perſons, by letter or otherwiſe, in this and the neighbouring States, in order to collect the cleareſt and fulleſt evidence of the ſtate of the army in the Northern department, and alſo of the ſtate of the troops, military ſtores and proviſions, at the ſaid poſts, before and at the time when the evacuation was determined upon.

To call for and examine the minutes of the Council of War; and to enquire what orders were given, from time to time, by the Commander in Chief of that department.

To inquire particularly if the barracks and ſtores were deſtroyed or left ſtanding.

To inquire of the Quarter-maſter-General, and Commiſſary-General, what quantity of proviſions had been laid up at Ticonderoga, or near it, for the uſe of the garriſon, and what meaſures were taken or taking for throwing in farther ſupplies.

To inform themſelves, as fully as poſſible, of the number, appointment and movements of the enemy, from the time of their landing to the time of evacuating the fort; and alſo of the number, quality and condition of the garriſon, and if any and what meaſures were taken to gain intelligence of the ſtrength of the enemy, by the Commander in Chief, or the commanding officer at Ticonderoga.

To inquire of the Clothier General what clothing, from time to time, had been iſſued for the uſe of the Northern department; and from other public officers, into the expenditure of ſuch general iſſues.

To inquire into the number, equipment, and behaviour of the militia, and the term of ſervice for which they were engaged, at and before the time of the evacuation; into the ſituation and condition of the lines at Ticonderoga, and the fortifications upon Mount Independence. What works had been thrown up by the enemy, what poſts they had taken, and the diſtance of their works; what orders had been given by the commanding officer for directing and regulating a retreat, and the manner in which the retreat was conducted; what orders were given relative to the ſick, and what care taken of them. Whether any Continental troops, and what number, were at Albany, or in the neighbourhood, how long they had been there, and why they were not ordered to Ticonderoga.

To inquire into the number and ſize of cannon, and whether any were removed before the evacuation; the quantity and ſpecies of military ſtores; the ſtate of the arms, both of the Continental ſoldiers and militia; whether the troops were furniſhed with bayonets, and whether there were any, and what number of, pikes or ſpears proper for defending lines.

That upon ſuch inquiry and collection of facts, a copy of the whole be tranſmitted, by the ſaid Committee, to General Waſhington, and that thereupon he appoint a court martial for the trial of the general officers who were in the Northern department when Ticonderoga and Mount Independence were evacuated, agreeable to the rules and articles of war.

*Auguſt 28.* Congreſs proceeded to the election of the Committee to collect evidence and facts relative to the evacuation of Ticonderoga, &c. and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Laurens, Mr. Richard Henry Lee, and Mr. John Adams, were elected.

*Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,*
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

## IN CONGRESS, *September 1, 1777.*

*Reſolved,* That General WASHINGTON be directed to appoint a Court of Enquiry, relative to the late expedition by General Sullivan againſt the Britiſh forces on Staten-Iſland. *Copy from the Journals,*
WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, Dep. Sec.

*** *The Paragraph in our laſt Paper reſpecting Colonel* ANTILL *proceeded from Miſtake. The Gentleman who wrote it is ſorry to wound the Reputation of an Officer upon mere Suſpicion, and hopes that the Public will be ſo generous as to ſuſpend their Cenſure, and judge of his Conduct when they are acquainted with the Particulars.*

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*To the free and independent* ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I HEARTILY thank you for the large number of votes you favoured me with for the Sheriff's Office at our laſt general election, although I was late in my application; and as I again offer myſelf a candidate for ſaid office, have taken this uſual method to requeſt your votes at the next election in favour of *Your obedient humble ſervant,*
‖108. JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

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WHEREAS I am informed that ſeveral of my tenants, in the States of New-York and New-Jerſey, have lately refuſed to pay their rents for the laſt year, under pretence that the lands have been ſold by virtue of executions; AND as ſuch ſales, if any there have been, muſt have been made without my knowledge, or any public notice that I have been able to diſcover, and the very pretence muſt be a wicked fraudulent trick, contrived to cover the property of the enemies of this country; I DO HEREBY give this public notice, forbidding all ſuch tenants to pay the leaſt regard to ſuch pretended ſales, or to take leaſes from, or to pay any rents to any other perſon than myſelf, or my attorney, at their peril; and forewarning all perſons from paying any ſum or ſums of money, on account of ſuch pretended ſales, at their own riſque and peril. I have appointed my wife Sarah, Counteſs of Stirling, at Baſkenridge, to be my attorney during my abſence. Given under my hand this firſt day of September, 1777. STIRLING.

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TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his eſcape from the Conſtable of Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 10th of Auguſt laſt, a certain *James M'Connaughy*; he is about 6 feet 6 inches high, round ſhoulders fair hair, which curls. Said *M'Connaughy* was on commitment for a rape. Whoever will ſecure him in any goal in this State, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN TANEY, Conſtable. ¶

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WANTED to RENT, a HOUSE ſuitable for Public Buſineſs (and if in Market-ſtreet it would be moſt agreeable.) Any Perſon having ſuch to rent, will meet with a good Tenant, and a reaſonable Rent, by applying to the PRINTERS hereof.

*N. B.* To be ſold, one Barrel of Pitch and four Barrels of Roſin; apply as above.

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TO BE SOLD,

MARY-ANN FURNACE, with the lands thereunto belonging, ſituate on the waters of Codorus creek, in York county, about 18 miles from York-town, 3 miles from Hanover-town, and 44 miles from Baltimore; the Furnace is in blaſt and good repair: There are about 100 acres of very good meadow made near the Furnace, and much more may be made on the lands belonging to her; near the Furnace ſtands a valuable over-ſhot griſt-mill, and a ſaw-mill adjoining her; there are a number of valuable improvements on the lands, ſundry ore-banks, and a large quantity of woodland.

SPRING-FORGE, with the lands thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſame Creek, about 8 miles from the Furnace, nearer York-town; there are four fires and two hammers, in good repair, about 100 acres of extraordinary good meadow, adjoining the Forge, and a greater quantity may be made on the Forge lands; whereon are alſo ſundry valuable improvements. A more particular deſcription is unneceſſary, as it is not expected that any perſon will purchaſe before he views the premiſes, which will be ſhewed by the Managers, or Richard M'Calliſter, Eſq; of Hanover town. For titles and terms, enquire of Colonel George Roſs, of Lancaſter, General Thompſon, of Cumberland county, or George Stevenſon, of Carliſle.

If the premiſes ſhall not be ſold, by private ſale, before Monday, the 6th day of October next, they will, on that day, be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the dwelling-houſe of Caſper Rinaker, in Hanover-town, either together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. ‖15s.

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*Philadelphia, September 2, 1777.*

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, living in Race-ſtreet,

A CERTAIN TRACT of LAND, ſituate on Mahoning Creek, and about Half a Mile from the River Saſquehanna, in Northumberland County, containing 310 Acres and 117 Perches. It is an excellent Piece of Land, well watered and timbered. Any Perſon that may be inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms, and an indiſputable Title will be given for the ſame by SAMUEL GROFF. ¶

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*Philadelphia, Ninth-Month 1, 1777.*

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS TAKEN, *laſt night, out of the paſture adjoining the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, a certain large cheſtnut coloured Horſe, about 16 years old, having one white foot behind and is lame therein, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, trots faſt and well, branded on the buttock with the letters A. F. the horſe is well known in Germantown, and upper end of this town. As likewiſe a new riding Chair, out of the chaiſe-houſe, with a leather top and curtains, light coloured cloth lining, the body of an olive green colour and the carriage red, with a cypher S.L.N. on the back, the gears old and lately repaired; ſuppoſed both to be taken at the ſame time. Whoever will bring them, or either of them, to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the reward of Twelve Dollars for the Chair and Eight Dollars for the Horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by* SAMUEL NOBLE.

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FOURTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN *on Sunday night, the 31ſt of Auguſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, a bright bay* MARE, *ſix years old laſt May, about 13 hands 3 inches high, good carriage, trots and canters well, a blaze down her face, both hind feet white, two white ſpots on the back of her ears, and a ſcar under her breaſt on the left ſide. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ *JOHN THOMAS.*

dragoons under your command, or ſerve as bat-horſes to the troops, together with as many ſaddles and bridles as can be found. The number of horſes requiſite, beſides thoſe neceſſary for mounting the regiment of dragoons, ought to be thirteen hundred. If you can bring more for the uſe of the army it will be ſo much the better; your parties are likewiſe to bring in waggons and other convenient carriages, with as many draught oxen as will be neceſſary to draw them, and all cattle fit for ſlaughter, milch cows excepted, which are to be left for the uſe of the inhabitants. Regular receipts in the form hereto ſubjoined are to be given in all places where any of the above mentioned articles are taken, to ſuch perſons as have remained in their habitations, and otherwiſe complied with the terms of General Burgoyne's manifeſto; but no receipts are to be given to ſuch as are known to be acting in the ſervice of the rebels. As you will have with you perſons perfectly acquainted with the abilities of the country, it may perhaps be adviſeable to tax the ſeveral diſtricts with the portions of the ſeveral articles, and limit the hours for the delivery; and, ſhould you find it neceſſary to move before ſuch delivery can be made, hoſtages of the moſt reſpectable people ſhould be taken to ſecure their following you the enſuing day. All poſſible meaſures to be uſed to prevent plundering. As it is probable that Capt. Sheerwood, who is already detached to the ſouthward, and will join you at Arlington, will drive in a conſiderable quantity of cattle and horſes to you, you will therefore ſend in the cattle to the army, with a proper detachment from Peter's corps to cover them, in order to diſencumber yourſelf—but you muſt always keep the regiment of dragoons compact. The dragoons themſelves muſt ride, and take care of the horſes of the regiment. Thoſe horſes which are detained for the uſe of the army, muſt be tied together by ſtrings of ten each, in order that one man may lead ten horſes. You will give the unarmed men of Peter's corps to conduct them, and inhabitants whom you can truſt. You muſt always take your camps in good poſitions, but at the ſame time where there is paſture; and you muſt have a chain of centinels around your cattle and horſes when grazing. Col. Skeene will be with you as much as poſſible, in order to aſſiſt you with his advice, to help you to diſtinguiſh the good ſubjects from the bad—to procure you the beſt intelligence of the enemy, and to chuſe thoſe people who are to bring me the accounts of your progreſs and ſucceſs.

When you find it neceſſary to halt for a day or two, you muſt always intrench the camp of the regiment of dragoons, in order never to riſk an attack or affront from the enemy. As you will return with the regiment of dragoons mounted, you muſt always have a detachment of Capt. Frazer's or Peter's corps in front of the column, and the ſame in the rear, in order to prevent your falling into an ambuſcade when you march through the woods.

You will uſe all poſſible means to make the country believe that the troops under your command are the advanced corps of the army, and that it is intended to paſs the Connecticut on the road to Boſton. You will likewiſe inſinuate that the main army from Albany is to be joined at Springfield by the corps of troops from Rhode-Iſland.

It is highly probable that the corps under Mr. Warner, now ſuppoſed to be at Mancheſter, will retreat before you; but ſhould they, contrary to expectation, be able to collect in great force, and poſt themſelves advantageouſly, it is left to your diſcretion to attack them or not; always bearing in mind that your corps is too valuable to let any conſiderable loſs be hazarded on this occaſion.

Should any corps be moved from Mr. Arnold's main army, in order to intercept your retreat, you are to take as ſtrong a poſt as the country will afford, and ſend the quickeſt intelligence to me, and you may depend upon my making ſuch a movement as ſhall put the enemy between two fires, or otherwiſe effectually ſuſtain you. It is imagined the progreſs of the whole of this expedition may be effected in about a fortnight, but every movement of it muſt depend upon your ſucceſs, in obtaining ſuch ſupply of proviſions as will enable you to ſubſiſt till your return to the army. In caſe you can get no more, and ſhould not the army be able to reach Albany before your expedition ſhould be compleated, I will find means to ſend you notice of it, and give your route another direction. All perſons acting in committee, or any officers under the directions of Congreſs, either civil or military, are to be made priſoners.

I heartily wiſh you ſucceſs, and have the honour to be,
Sir, your's, J. BURGOYNE, Lieut. Gen.
*Head Quarters, Auguſt 9, 1777.*
*Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,*
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

### FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, a Dutch ſervant lad, named *George Silcknitter*, about 14 years of age, ſhort and thick, of a ſwarthy complexion, black hair; had on a tow ſhirt, the ſleeves and collar flax linen, ſtriped tow trowſers, an old felt hat, no ſhoes; has cut the palm of his hand a reaping. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

*July 19, 1777.* ‖ 7 ſ 6. CONRAD WAGNER.

### TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 18th inſtant, at night, a likely black MARE, 3 years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands high, ſhod before, remarkable ſmall footed, near hind foot a little white between the fetlock and hoof; trots, paces, and gallops. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſhall receive the above reward; and for the mare only Eight Dollars, paid by

*July 22, 1777.* ‖ 7 ſ 6. BENJAMIN COTTMAN.

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STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, on the 12th inſtant, a light bay HORSE, near 15 hands high, three years old, trots natural, black mane, tail, and legs. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid HORSE, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have *Six Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

*July 22, 1777.* ‖ 7 ſ 6. JOHN WILLIAMS.

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*Philadelphia, Auguſt 12, 1777.*

### TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from General Woodford's Brigade, when encamped near Schuylkill, the 8th inſtant, a black HORSE, about 5 years old, 14 hands and an inch high, or thereabouts, not branded that I know of, ſhod before, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces natural, his near hip higher than the other, a good many white hairs in his tail. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and delivers him to Captain Henry Young, of the ſeventh Virginia regiment, or to Mr. Richard Glaſſcock, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors below the Drawbridge, ſhall receive the above reward. BECKWITH BUTLER. ¶

### THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the plantation of Major MORTON GARRETT, near the Falls of Schuylkill, about 3 weeks ago, a black HORSE, 4 years old, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and one of his hind feet white up to his fetlock. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and will ſend him to the above plantation, or to LAWRENCE FAGAN, in Philadelphia, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid on delivery of the horſe. *Auguſt 9, 1777.* ¶

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at the Sign of the Buck, in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, about ten days ago, a bright bay MARE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay reaſonable charges, and take her away. *Auguſt 9, 1777.* ¶ MARY MILLER.

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*Reading, Hunterdon county, July 24, 1777.*

WAS taken up, on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen by a travelling woman, A BAY HORSE. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying at the plantation of Jonas Ingham, in Saliſbury townſhip, Bucks county, to

¶ PATRICK M'GAVACK.

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*Philadelphia, July 22, 1777.*

STRAYED away, the 14th inſtant, from off the Commons, of this city, a black COW, with a white face, and ſome black round her eyes, white belly, her horns turn inwards, and ſome white on her feet. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‖ ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

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*CAME ſome time ago to the ſeat of William Hamilton, Eſq; on Schuylkill, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, heavy with Foal; and a bay GELDING, about 13 hands high; as this is the ſecond time of advertiſing, the owner or owners are requeſted to apply, in three weeks from the date hereof, prove property, pay charges, and take them away; otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame.* July 22. ‖ 7 ſ 6. ARTHUR MULLAN.

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*Eighth-Month 13, 1777.*

### HOUSE BREAKING AND ROBBERY.

### ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Seventh-day night laſt, ſeveral Robberies were committed near the borders of Bucks and Philadelphia counties, by a gang of five armed villains, who broke into a number of houſes, committing great outrages, and behaving in a very inſolent manner, uttering many horrid oaths and imprecations, with frequent threats againſt the lives of thoſe they robbed, and of others in their families.

They began about evening at the houſe of Jonathan Walton, in Bucks county, from whom they took upwards of 100l. in caſh, and deſtroyed many of his valuable papers. They went next to the houſe of Jonathan Jarret, whom they found in bed, from which they dragged and tied him; they further threatened to hang him, and to ſhoot a young woman in the houſe, and inſulted the reſt of his family. Having robbed him of what money they found in his drawers, they then proceeded to John Yerkes's, whom they alſo dragged out of bed. Finding, however, that this was not the houſe they were in queſt of, they enquired for William Jarret's, where they came, it being now near midnight. They ſet about to ſplit open the door with an axe, and calling for Jarret by name, threatened his life; whereupon he was prevailed with by his wife to withdraw himſelf before they had forced an entrance, and elude their intentions. On getting into the houſe, they demanded a light, which having got, they began to ſearch for him, but without effect. Two of them employed in this buſineſs entered the room of a young man, who lived in the houſe, and whom they obliged to riſe; the foremoſt of them being armed with a pitching axe, and he that followed with a piſtol in one hand and a bayonet in the other, they tied his hands and ordered him to go down ſtairs before them, where the reſt of the party were employed in guarding the doors, they then proceeded to the errand which had brought them here, of robbing the houſe. With a loaded piſtol pointed at the breaſt of the miſtreſs of the houſe, they ordered her to open her deſk, rumaged her drawers and took what money they found, amounting to 17l. in continental bills, a ſilver ſpoon, a ſhirt and broad brim beaver hat, of William Jarret's; they then returned again up ſtairs into his room, and robbed the young man whom they left under guard of the party below, of one fine ſhirt a Barcelona handkerchief, and ſix pounds in money, in a worked pocket-book, which, after breaking the lock, they took out of his cheſt. They next proceeded to the apartment of a woman who had hired lodgings in the houſe; with a piſtol preſented as before, they ordered her to open a trunk, and ſtole from her a tea ſpoon marked M H, and an elegant ſilver ſugar baſket, open work, of bars croſſed with a running vine; on the top of the handle, which was like that of a bucket, the name of Jane Tyler was engraved; and likewiſe a pair of ſciſſars with a ſilver chain, marked M H; they alſo demanded her money, but the children of the houſe ſcreaming and making a loud noiſe, they hurried off without waiting for the money. They then proceeded to the houſe of Joſeph Kinderdine, for whom they aſked by name, and compelled the perſon, whoſe hands they had tied, to accompany them. They robbed him of fifty pounds in money, including twenty ſilver dollars, a handkerchief, and ſome ſmall articles; then untying the young man's hands, they diſmiſſed him and went off.

The ringleader appeared to be about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a ſlender active make, a thin long viſage, long noſe, bold impudent look, his hair black and clubbed, and about 30 years of age, as near as could be judged; he had on a ſmall ſtriped linen waiſtcoat, leather breeches and thread ſtockings; he was quick and lively in his motions, remarkably talkative, and a great ſwearer. The next moſt active perſon, who was armed with piſtol and bayonet, was a well ſet ſquare ſhouldered man, about 5 feet 8 or perhaps 9 inches high, and full viſage; he wore his own hair and a dirty hunting ſhirt. Of the remaining three, who, as well as the former, appeared to be nearly of the ſame age with the firſt mentioned, one of them wore a blue regimental coat, turned up with white lapels and white cuffs. Two of the three had guns, and one of them a tomahawk; they had alſo amongſt them one or more Highland dirks. As the three laſt continued for the moſt part without doors, a further deſcription of their dreſs and perſons cannot be given at this time; but if a judgment can be formed from their ſpeech, they were all Iriſhmen.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid robbers, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above ſum, of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars, or Forty Dollars for the ringleader, and Twenty for each of the reſt, paid by *Jonathan Walton, Jonathan Jarret, William Jarret, Joſeph Kinderdine.*

If the ſilver ſugar baſket, ſciſſars, chain or tea-ſpoons, are offered for pawn or ſale, it is deſired they may be ſtopped, for which a reward of Ten Dollars will be given, by WILLIAM and JONATHAN JARRET.

*N. B.* The above men were ſeen next day paſſing by the tavern, on the Swedes Ford road, where it croſſes the Valley Forge road, going towards Lancaſter. ‖ 30s.

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*Auguſt 9, 1777.*

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 26th of May laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, about 4 years old, between 12 and 13 hands high, a bald face, 3 white legs, and is lame in the right ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof, by MARTIN MILLER. †

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*Philadelphia, Auguſt 25, 1777.*

THE Creditors of Andrew Fitzſimons, late of this city, are once more deſired to bring in their ſeveral accounts, properly authenticated, before the tenth of September next, to the ſubſcriber, in Arch-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, and receive their reſpective balances, or a dividend thereon.

BERNARD FEARIS.

*N. B.* Thoſe who neglect to bring in their accounts in proper time, will be conſidered as having given up the debt. ¶

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*Port of Philadelphia,*
*Pennſylvania, ſſ.* } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty, for taking cognizance of and trying the juſtice of captures of veſſels, made purſuant to the Reſolves of the honourable Continental Congreſs, and brought into this port, will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 12th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Charles Alexander, Eſq; Commander of the Delaware frigate (who, as well, &c.) againſt the ſchooner, or veſſel, called the Pearle's Tender, burthen about 50 tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, guns, &c. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid ſchooner, &c. or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill. *By order of the Judge,*

*Auguſt 26, 1777.* ‖ ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

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*Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, July 31, 1777.*

### FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a Negroe wench, named *Hannah*, of a middle ſize; had on, when ſhe went away, a blue ſerge petticoat, moſs coloured jacket, without ſleeves, tow ſhift and apron; took with her a fine ſhift, a blue quilt, a pair of white ſtuff ſtays, a white handkerchief; it is thought ſhe has made towards Philadelphia; ſhe formerly belonged to one Moore, a barber, in Front-ſtreet; it is thought ſhe has other clothes with her. Whoever ſecures her in any goal, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

† 7 ſ 6. ISAAC HORNER.

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STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, at Cantwell's Bridge, New-Caſtle county, about the 12th of July laſt, a ſmall dark bay MARE, low in fleſh, about 6 years old, near 14 hands high, a natural pacer, travels wide behind, has a thin mane and ſwitch tail, low before, wags her head, and is ewe-necked. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo as the owner mey get her again, ſhall have Five Dollars reward, and for the mare and thief, if convicted, the ſum of Five Pounds, paid by JOHN ENOS. § 5s.

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STRAYED away, about the 1ſt of June laſt, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, and State of Pennſylvania, a large black Milch COW, if any mark it is not remembered. Whoever ſecures ſaid Cow, and gives notice to the ſubſcriber, ſo as he may have her again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

*July 17, 1777.* ‖ 7 ſ 6. JOHN ALEXANDER.

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*July 10 1777.*

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of PATRICK PORTER, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the Executor; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their reſpective accounts, properly proved, and they ſhall be adjuſted. § WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Executor.

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WAS left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Saucon townſhip, Northampton county, a brown MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, one of her hind feet white, is marked with VS, trots and paces, and is about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her from the tavern of HENRY ALLES.

*July 17, 1777* ‖ 7 ſ 6.

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A CERTAIN *Margaret Downey*, late from *Ireland*, deſires to inform her brothers, *Thomas* and *Walter Downey*, that ſhe lives with her uncle *David Hunter*, near the Croſs-roads, New-London, Cheſter county; ſhe likewiſe deſires them to come and ſee her as ſoon as convenient, or let her know where they live, that ſhe may go to them. ‖ 7 ſ 6.

### SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in North Milford Hundred, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the night of the third of July laſt, a light dun MARE, about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, a natural trotter, newly ſhod, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead; ſhe has a remarkable white piece of hair above her foretop, which extends acroſs to the root of her ear. Whoever takes up the mare and thief, ſo as the owner may have his mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and for the mare only Eight Dollars, paid by PETER BAULDEN. ‖ 7 ſ 6.

### SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from on board the Franklin armed boat, under my command, the following deſerters, viz. *William Burkitt*, an Engliſhman, 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, formerly lived between Cheſter and Marcus-Hook, by trade a taylor. *William Denton*, born in America, 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, black hair, dark complexion, down look, and ſerved his time near Morris-river. *James Nagle*, born in the Weſt of Ireland, 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, ſpeaks very much on the brogue, and is freckled in the face. *John Lann*, born in Ireland, 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtout made; ſuppoſed to be gone in company with *James Nagle*, towards Lancaſter or Baltimore. *Edward Ridgeway*, born in Philadelphia, 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, by trade a houſe-carpenter; has a wife and child living in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, but ſuppoſe he will move his family to Germantown or elſewhere. Whoever takes up the above deſerters, and ſecures them in any priſon, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, or Twelve Dollars for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by NATHAN BOYS, Captain.

*N. B.* All maſters of veſſels, or other perſons, are forbid at their peril to harbour them, as they may expect to be dealt with according as the law directs. ‖ 10s.

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*Weſt-Nantmill Townſhip, Cheſter County, July 30, 1777.*

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, the 15th day of May laſt, a dark bay MARE, 3 or 4 years old about 14 hands high, her hind feet white. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

‖ 7 ſ 6. THOMAS KENADY.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber in Hill-town townſhip, Bucks county (near John Kelly's) about the middle of July laſt, a red COW, with a white face, ſome white on the belly, no ear-mark, ſhe gives milk. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ JOHN WEST.

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 29th of July, at night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Worceſter townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſtrawberry roan MARE, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, black mane and tail, trots and paces, three years old; ſhe has lately had a cut on her back. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo as the owner may get her again, and the thief convicted, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars, and reaſonable charges, for the mare only, paid by CHARLES PORTER. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-
OFFICE, near the *Market*.

Capt Saml Morris

September 10, 1777.

NUMB. 2533.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

*To the* FREEMEN *of the County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Honour conferred on me in chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, merits my ſincere Acknowledgments. But being under the Neceſſity of devoting chief of my Time and Attention to another Department, it is out of my Power to ſerve you at this Time, and therefore requeſt that you will chooſe ſome ſuitable Perſon to ſerve you in my Room.

*I am, Gentlemen, your obedient humble Servant,*

JOHN BULL.

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*To the Gentlemen Freeholders and Freemen of the County of New-Caſtle, in the Delaware State.*

HAVING, in my native State, been offered a very important truſt in the law (which has been my ſtudy from my infancy, and my only profeſſion) I thought it my duty to the public to accept thereof. This office will engroſs ſo much of my attention and time, as to render it not only inconvenient, but almoſt impracticable, for me to continue longer to act as one of your repreſentatives. The early confidence you were pleaſed, unſollicited, to put in my integrity and abilities, by your choice of me as a repreſentative, and your approbation of my conduct, by having continued that choice at fifteen different elections, merit my moſt particular acknowledgments. And when I reflect that this favourable opinion continued for ſeveral years when I reſided out of the State, and in times calculated to ſift men thoroughly, in times moſt perilous, and when every thing that good men hold dear in this life was at ſtake, I cannot but retain the moſt grateful remembrance of it. I have beſides a ſatisfaction, the world cannot give, in a conſciouſneſs that I have diſcharged every public truſt I have been honoured with in the Delaware State with fidelity and aſſiduity, and according to the beſt of my judgment. At the enſuing election I muſt beg you will chooſe another Gentleman to repreſent you in my ſtead. Wiſhing you a continuation of your preſent freedom and independence, and all manner of happineſs, I remain,

GENTLEMEN,

*Your moſt obliged, and devoted humble ſervant,*

THOMAS M'KEAN.

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To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,
Bookbinder, in Sterling-Alley,

AN elegant Forti Piano, with a mahogany foot and caſe, likewiſe a good Chamber Organ, with four ſtops, which would very well ſuit a ſmall church, and will be ſold cheap for want of room to put it up. At the ſame place may be had, a few reams of elephant paper, fit for large draughts and maps; alſo a large aſſortment of all kinds of pocket-books, blank books, &c. by wholeſale or retail. WILLIAM MENTZ.

*N. B.* Ready money is given by ſaid *Mentz*, for any quantity of tanned and allom dreſſed ſheep-ſkins. A journeyman Bookbinder will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

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ALL perſons who have taken leaſe or leaſes of JOHN MARTIN, late of Germantown, now deceaſed, or under him, on lands which were belonging to REBECCA VANAKEN, particularly thoſe near the Branch of Perkioming, in the county of Philadelphia, and thoſe in Lancaſter county, are hereby forewarned not to do any act or thing whatſoever, in purſuance of ſaid leaſe or leaſes, as, by the death of ſaid MARTIN, they are now expired; and thoſe who incline to renew their leaſes, are deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, who is impowered to let out ſaid lands.

*September 2, 1777.* ¶ ANTHONY JOHNSON.

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THE Subſcriber takes this method of informing the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to Lancaſter, where they may be ſupplied with fine or wool Hats, by wholeſale or retail; their orders will be paid the greateſt attention to, and diſpatched with expedition, by their humble ſervant, THOMAS CUTHBERT, junior.

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WAS FOUND, between the Signs of the Buck and Sorrel Horſe, on the Lancaſter road, a Quantity of Caſh. Whoever has loſt it, on giving an account of the ſum, and deſcribing the article in which it was contained, may have it again, by applying to the Subſcriber, at John Thomas's ſtore, between the 18 and 19 mile ſtones, on ſaid road.

STRAYED from Camp, at Middle-Brook, in June laſt, a BAY MARE, with a black mane and tail, about 14½ hands high, nine years old, a natural pacer, a ſmall ſtar, her mane hangs on the near ſide, and her hoofs remarkably large, branded thus W. B. on the near buttock. Whoever brings her, or gives information to me, ſo that I may have her, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS reward.

*September 1, 1777.* PETER RINN. ¶

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DESERTED, on the 8th of Auguſt laſt, from the barracks, in Philadelphia, *Samuel M'Cowen*, a ſubſtitute, of the third battalion, Philadelphia county militia, commanded by Colonel Benjamin M'Veagh, and of Captain Jonathan Dungan's company, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round viſage, a thick well ſet man, has loſt his right eye; had on, a ſtriped ſleeveleſs jacket, a hat patched on the top with tarred linen. And on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, from the 2d battalion of Philadelphia county militia (quartered at Wilmington) commanded by Col. John Moore, and in Capt. Benjamin Brook's company, the five following deſerters, viz. *John Piddin*, about 5 feet 11 inches high, lives, when at home, in New-Hanover townſhip. *William Keeler*, five feet nine or ten inches high, ſlim make, lives in Limerick townſhip. *Jacob Peltz*, of the ſame townſhip, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. *Frederick Bingaman*, of the aforeſaid townſhip, about 5 feet 11 inches high. *John Kiſt*, of Frederick townſhip, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. The latter five are ſuppoſed to have gone home. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the aforementioned deſerters, and confines them in any goal, or delivers them to their reſpective Officers, or either of the Sub Lieutenants of the county, ſhall receive FORTY-EIGHT DOLLARS reward for them, or EIGHT DOLLARS for each. WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant, C. C.

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*September 1, 1777.*

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, the 5th of June laſt, a BAY MARE, ſeven years old, about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, natural trotter; ſhe is of a low carriage, and was thin in fleſh when ſhe went off; ſhe has remarkable grey ſpots over her eyes, appears as if the ſkin had been worn off, by which marks ſhe may be eaſily known; ſuch a creature has been ſeen in the neighbourhood of Haddonfield, about a month ago. Whoever will take up ſaid mare, and bring her to RICHARD PRICE, at Mount-Holly, or the ſubſcriber, in Eveſham, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by ISAAC EVANS, junior. ¶

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*September 5, 1777.*

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, near the Riſing Sun, on the Germantown road, a light BAY HORSE, between 7 and 8 years old, about 14 hands high, large head, ſhort neck, deep breaſt, a ſtar in his forehead, and a white ſtreak above his noſe; he trots, paces and gallops well, is ſhod all round, his mane and tail are a little darker than the other part of his body, and his back is very hollow. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and the thief, ſo that the owner gets the horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and for the horſe alone Ten Pounds, paid by JACOB BINDER. ¶

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*September 6, 1777.*

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the ſecond night of this inſtant, a dark brown HORSE, about 14 hands and an inch high, neither brand nor ear-mark, but has had the mane cut off his ſhoulder for the collar and is now grown middling long, out of which grows ſome white hairs, and a few white hairs grow out between his ears; he alſo had the ſkin rubbed off his near ſhoulder about the bigneſs of a dollar with the trace, he trots and canters well, and is ſhod before. Whoever delivers ſaid Horſe to the ſubſcriber, or gives him notice, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN WILLIAMS. ¶

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THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber, living in Cheſter, about the middle of the Fourth-Month laſt, a light BAY GELDING, two years old. Any perſon bringing the ſaid Colt to me, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges. ¶ RAPER HOSKINS.

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THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN *out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, the 24th of Auguſt laſt, a large black Horſe, or rather mouſe colour, as by the heat of the ſun and ſweating his colour is changed; he is a heavy long ſided horſe, has a few white hairs in his forehead, near hind foot white almoſt as high as the fetlock, his mane hangs on the right ſide, his fore hoofs ſomewhat larger than common, and ſmall cracks in them, ſhod before, trots all, and has a ſcar on the buttock, near his rump, got lately by the bite of a horſe, which may be eaſily perceived; he is a quiet good-natured horſe, and has been always uſed to a carriage. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo as the owner may have him again, and conveys the thief to any goal in this or the neighbouring States, ſhall have the above reward; or Fifteen Dollars for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by Doctor* HUGH TOMB, *Col. 1ſt B. Bucks C. M.* ¶

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CAME *to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, a bay* STALLION, *about three years old, 12 hands high, four white feet, a white forehead, and is ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.* BASTIAN HOFFMEN. ¶

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Middletown, in the county of Cheſter, about the 20th day of May laſt, a BAY COLT, ſuppoſed to be two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

*September 6, 1777.* EDWARD WOODWARD.

* * *

## PHILADELPHIA, September 6.

*The* TESTIMONY *of the People called* QUAKERS, *given forth by a Meeting of the Repreſentatives of ſaid People, in* PENNSYLVANIA *and* NEW-JERSEY, *held at Philadelphia the 24th day of the 1ſt Month, 1775.*

HAVING conſidered with real ſorrow, the unhappy conteſt between the legiſlature of Great-Britain and the people of theſe Colonies, and the animoſities conſequent thereon, *we have, by repeated public advices and private admonitions, uſed our endeavours to diſſuade the members of our religious ſociety from joining with the public reſolutions promoted and entered into by ſome of the people, which as we apprehended, ſo we now find have increaſed contention, and produced great diſcord and confuſion.*

The divine principle of grace and truth which we profeſs, leads all who attend to its dictates to demean themſelves as peaceable ſubjects, and to diſcountenance and avoid every meaſure tending to excite diſaffection to the King, as ſupreme magiſtrate, or to the legal authority of his government; to which purpoſe many of the late political writings *and addreſſes to the people* appearing to be calculated, we are led by a ſenſe of duty to declare our entire diſapprobation of them—their ſpirit and temper being not only contrary to the nature and precepts of the goſpel, but deſtructive of the peace and harmony of civil ſociety, diſqualify men, in theſe times of difficulty, for the wiſe and judicious conſideration and promoting of ſuch meaſures as would be moſt effectual for reconciling differences, or obtaining the redreſs of grievances.

From our paſt experience of the clemency of the King and his royal anceſtors, we have grounds to hope and believe, that decent and reſpectful addreſſes from thoſe who are veſted *with legal authority*, repreſenting the prevailing diſſatisfactions and the cauſe of them, would avail towards obtaining relief, aſcertaining and eſtabliſhing the juſt rights of the people and reſtoring the public tranquility; *and we deeply lament that contrary modes of proceeding have been purſued, which have involved the Colonies in confuſion,* appear likely to produce violence and bloodſhed, and threaten the ſubverſion of the conſtitutional government, and of that liberty of conſcience, for the enjoyment of which our anceſtors were induced to encounter the manifold dangers and difficulties of croſſing the ſeas, and of ſettling in the wilderneſs.

We are, therefore, incited by a ſincere concern for the peace and welfare of our country, publicly to declare againſt every uſurpation of power and authority, in oppoſition to the laws and government, and againſt all combinations, inſurrections, conſpiracies and illegal aſſemblies; and as we are reſtrained from them by the conſcientious diſcharge of our duty to Almighty God, " by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree juſtice," we hope through his aſſiſtance and favour, to be enabled to maintain our teſtimony againſt any requiſitions which may be made of us, inconſiſtent with our religious principles, and the fidelity we owe to the King and his government, as by law eſtabliſhed; earneſtly deſiring the reſtoration of that harmony and concord which have hitherto united the people of theſe provinces, and been attended by the divine bleſſing on their labours.

*Signed in, and on behalf of the ſaid meeting.*

JAMES PEMBERTON, *Clerk at this time.*

The Quakers in Pennſylvania, much alarmed at the preſent diſtracted proceedings of the Colonies, in the oppoſition making to the authority of the Parliament of Great-Britain, foreſee the moſt fatal conſequences both to themſelves and the parent country, have thought it neceſſary to addreſs their brethren in the adjacent provinces, and have publiſhed the following Epiſtle, declaring their diſapprobation of the meaſures proſecuting for obtaining redreſs, and earneſtly requeſting all of their communion to avoid joining in ſuch meaſures as are totally inconſiſtent with their religious principles.

*An Epiſtle from the Meeting for ſufferings, held in Philadelphia, for Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, the 5th day of the 1ſt Month 1775.*

To our Friends and Brethren in theſe and the adjacent Provinces.

Dear Friends,

DURING the troubles and commotions which have prevailed, and ſtill continue in this once peaceful land, much ſeaſonable and weighty advice hath been frequently communicated, and particularly by our late yearly meeting, exhorting friends in every part of their conduct to act agreeable to the peaceable principles and teſtimony we profeſs; which we fervently deſire may be duly attended to and put in practice; *yet as ſome public reſolves have been lately entered into, with the concurrence and approbation of ſome members of our religious ſociety, the nature and tendency of which are evidently contrary to our religious principles,* our minds have been deeply affected with affliction and ſorrow, and we have in much affection and brotherly love been engaged to uſe our endeavours to convince theſe our brethren of their deviation; in the diſcharge of which duty, ſo far as we have proceeded, we have had the evidence of peace.

And, dear Friends, we are now conſtrained in the renewings of true love to intreat and exhort all, with humility and reverence, to bear in mind, that our real welfare and preſervation, on the foundation of our religious fellowſhip and communion, depends on our faithfully adhering to the doctrines and precepts of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, who expreſsly declared, " *My kingdom is not of this world. If my kingdom were of this world, then would my ſervants fight, that I ſhould not be delivered to the Jews; but now is my kingdom not from hence.*" John xviii. 36. Which ever ſince we were a people, we have publicly profeſſed ſhould be religiouſly obſerved by us as the rule of our conduct.

As divers members of our religious ſociety, ſome of them without their conſent or knowledge, have been lately nominated to attend on and engage in ſome public affairs, which they cannot undertake without deviating from theſe our religious principles; we therefore earneſtly beſeech and adviſe them, and all others, to conſider the end and purpoſe of every meaſure to which they are deſired to become parties, *and with great circumſpection and care to guard againſt joining in any for the aſſerting and maintaining our rights and liberties, which on mature deliberation appear not to be dictated by that " wiſdom which is from above, which is pure, peaceable, gentle, and full of mercy and good fruits,"* James iii. 16.

" Every inſtance of conduct inconſiſtent with our chriſtian profeſſion, tends to violate the teſtimony we ought to maintan of the ſufficiency of that divine principle of light and grace; by a ſteady attention to which our anceſtors were led, in times of great commotion and difficulty, to an humble patient waiting for that relief and liberty, which after a time of deep ſuffering was granted them."

And as they were often engaged with chriſtian fortitude and freedom to remonſtrate to thoſe who were in power, whenever under ſufferings they could ſafely do it, without fear of being reproached for any part of their conduct having miniſtered juſt occaſion of offence; or for having ever been concerned in any kind of conſpiracies, or combinations againſt the government under which they lived.

" Should any now ſo far deviate from their example, and the practice of faithful friends at all times ſince, as manifeſt a diſpoſition to contend for liberty by any methods or agreements contrary to the peaceable ſpirit and temper of the goſpel, which ever breathes peace on earth and good will to all men;" as it is the duty, we deſire it may be the care of friends, in every meeting where there are any ſuch, ſpeedily to treat with them, agreeable to our chriſtian diſcipline, and endeavour to convince them of their error; in which labour let all be done in true charity and brotherly love, and the effect will be happy to thoſe who receive it in the ſame ſpirit. This religious care, ſteadily maintained, will clearly teſtify the ſincerity of our deſires " to guard againſt being drawn into meaſures which may miniſter occaſion to any to repreſent us as a people departing from the principles we profeſs; and will likewiſe excite ſuch, who have been ſo incautious as to enter into engagements, the terms and tendency of which they had not duly conſidered, to avoid doing any thing inconſiſtent with our principles;" and conſtantly to remember, that to fear God, honour the king, and do good to all men, is our indiſpenſible duty.

And dear Friends,

In a degree of that divine love which unites in chriſtian communion and fellowſhip, we tenderly ſalute you, deſiring that we may more diligently preſs after, and ſeek for an eſtabliſhment on that rock, againſt which the gates of hell ſhall never prevail, that we may be ſupport ſteadfaſt, when ſtorms and tempeſts, which for the of our faith and the more thoroughly purging us thoſe things, which are of a defiling nature, are permitted; for the Lord, whom we deſire to ſerve, tenderly regards his depending children, and all his chaſtiſements are in mercy directed to redeem and preſerve them from evil. *Signed in, and on behalf of ſaid Meeteng, by*

JOHN PEMBERTON, Clerk.

### *The Ancient* Teſtimony *and principles of the people called* Quakers, *renewed, with reſpect to the* King *and* Government; *and touching the commotions now prevailing in theſe and other parts of* America, *addreſſed to the people in general.*

A RELIGIOUS concern for our friends and fellow ſubjects of every denomination, and more eſpecially for thoſe of all ranks, who in the preſent commotions are engaged in public employments and ſtations, induces us earneſtly to beſeech every individual, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to conſider the end and tendency of the meaſures they are promoting; and on the moſt impartial enquiry into the ſtate of their minds, carefully to examine whether they are acting in the fear of God, and in conformity to the precepts and doctrine of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, whom we profeſs to believe in, and that by him alone we expect to be ſaved from our ſins.

The calamities and afflictions which now ſurround us ſhould, as we apprehend, affect every mind with the moſt awful conſideration of the diſpenſations of Divine Providence to mankind in general in former ages, and that as the ſins and iniquities of the people ſubjected them to grievous ſufferings, the ſame cauſes ſtill produce the like effects.

The inhabitants of theſe provinces were long ſignally favoured with peace and plenty: Have the returns of true thankfulneſs been generally manifeſt? Have integrity and godly ſimplicity been maintained, and religiouſly regarded? Hath a religious care to do juſtly, love mercy, and walk humbly, been evident? Hath the precept of Chriſt, to do unto others as we would they ſhould do unto us, been the governing rule of our conduct? Hath an upright impartial deſire to prevent the ſlavery and oppreſſion of our fellow men, and to reſtore them to their natural right, to true chriſtian liberty, been cheriſhed and encouraged? Or have pride, wantonneſs, luxury, profaneneſs, a partial ſpirit, and forgetfulneſs of the goodneſs and mercies of God, become lamentably prevalent? Have we not, therefore, abundant occaſion to break off from our ſins by righteouſneſs, and our iniquities by ſhewing mercy to the poor; and with true contrition and abaſement of ſoul, to humble ourſelves, and ſupplicate the almighty preſerver of men to ſhew favour, and to renew unto us a ſtate of tranquility and peace?

It is our fervent deſire that this may ſoon appear to be the pious reſolution of the people in general, of all ranks and denominations; then may we have a well grounded hope, that wiſdom from above, which is pure, peaceable, and full of mercy and good fruits, will preſide and govern in the deliberations of thoſe who, in theſe perilous times, undertake the tranſaction of the moſt important public affairs; and that by their ſteady care and endeavours, conſtantly to act under the influences of this wiſdom, thoſe of inferior ſtations will be incited diligently to purſue thoſe meaſures which make for peace, and tend to the reconciliation of contending parties, on principles dictated by the ſpirit of Chriſt, who "came not to de-"ſtroy mens lives, but to ſave them." Luke ix. 56.

We are ſo fully aſſured that theſe principles are the moſt certain and effectual means of preventing the extreme miſery and deſolations of wars and bloodſhed, that we are conſtrained to intreat all who profeſs faith in Chriſt, to manifeſt that they really believe in him and deſire to obtain the bleſſings he pronounced to the makers of peace, Mat. v. 9.

His ſpirit ever leads to ſeek for and improve every opportunity of promoting peace and reconciliation, and conſtantly to remember that as we really confide in him, he can, in his own time, change the hearts of all men in ſuch manner, that the way to obtain it hath been often opened contrary to every human proſpect or expectation.

May we, therefore, heartily and ſincerely unite in ſupplications to the Father of Mercies, to grant the plentiful effuſions of his ſpirit to all, and in an eſpecial manner to thoſe in ſuperior ſtations, that they may with ſincerity guard againſt and reject all ſuch meaſures and councils, as may increaſe and perpetuate the diſcord, animoſities, and unhappy contentions which now ſorrowfully abound.

We cannot but with diſtreſſed minds beſeech all ſuch, in the moſt ſolemn and awful manner, to conſider that, if by their acting and perſiſting in a proud, ſelfiſh ſpirit, and not regarding the dictates of true wiſdom, ſuch meaſures are purſued as tend to the ſhedding of innocent blood, in the day when they and all men ſhall appear at the judgment ſeat of Chriſt, to receive a reward according to their works, they will be excluded from his favour, and their portion will be in everlaſting miſery. See Mat. xxv. 41. 2 Cor v. 10.

The peculiar evidence of divine regard manifeſted to our anceſtors, in the founding and ſettlement of theſe provinces, we have often commemorated, and deſire ever to remember, with true thankfulneſs and reverent admiration.

When we conſider—That at the time they were perſecuted and ſubjected to ſevere ſufferings, as a people unworthy of the benefits of religious or civil ſociety; the hearts of the King and rulers, under whom they thus ſuffered, were inclined to grant them theſe fruitful countries, and entruſt them with charters of very extenſive powers and privileges.—That on their arrival here, the minds of the natives were inclined to receive them with great hoſpitality and friendſhip, and to cede to them the moſt valuable part of the land on very eaſy terms.—That while the principles of juſtice and mercy continued to preſide, they were preſerved in tranquility and peace, free from the deſolating calamities of war; and their endeavours were wonderfully bleſſed and proſpered, ſo that the ſaying of the wiſeſt of Kings was ſignally verified to them, "when a man's ways pleaſe the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him." Pro. xvi. 7.

The benefits, advantages and favour we have experienced by our dependence on, and connection with, the Kings and government, under which we have enjoyed this happy ſtate, appear to demand from us the greateſt circumſpection, care and conſtant endeavours, to guard againſt every attempt to alter or ſubvert that dependence and connection.

The ſcenes lately preſented to our view, and the proſpect before us, we are ſenſible, are very diſtreſſing and diſcouraging; and though we lament that ſuch amicable meaſures as have been propoſed, both here and in England, for the adjuſtment of the unhappy conteſts ſubſiſting, have not yet been effectual; nevertheleſs, we ſhould rejoice to obſerve the continuance of mutual peaceable endeavours for effecting a reconciliation; having grounds to hope that the divine favour and bleſſing will attend them.

"It hath ever been our judgment and principle, ſince we were called to profeſs the light of Chriſt Jeſus, manifeſted in our conſciences unto this day, that the ſetting up and putting down Kings and governments is God's peculiar prerogative; for cauſes beſt known to himſelf; and that it is not our buſineſs to have any hand or contrivance therein; nor to be buſy bodies above our ſtation, much leſs to plot and contrive the ruin, or overturn any of them, but to pray for the King and ſafety of our nation, and the good of all men; that we may live a peaceable and quiet life, in all godlineſs and honeſty; under the government which God is pleaſed to ſet over us." Ancient Teſtimony, 1696, in Sewell's Hiſtory.

*May we therefore firmly unite in the abhorrence of all ſuch writings and meaſures, as evidence a deſire and deſign to break off the happy connexion we have heretofore enjoyed, with the kingdom of Great-Britain, and our juſt and neceſſary ſubordination to the King, and thoſe who are lawfully placed in authority under him; that thus the repeated ſolemn declarations, made on this ſubject, in the addreſſes ſent to the King, on behalf of the people of America in general, may be confirmed, and remain to be our firm and ſincere intentions to obſerve and fulfil.*

Signed in and on behalf of a meeting of the Repreſentatives of our *Religious Society*, in Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, held at Philadelphia, the 20th day of the 1ſt Month, 1776.

JOHN PEMBERTON, *Clerk.*

### *To our Friends and Brethren in religious profeſſion, in theſe and the adjacent Provinces.*

*Dearly beloved Friends and Brethren,*

OUR minds being renewedly impreſſed with a fervent religious concern for your ſpiritual welfare, and preſervation in the love and fellowſhip of the goſpel of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, the Prince of Peace, by the conſtrainings of his love, we are engaged to ſalute you in this time of deep exerciſe, affliction and difficulty; earneſtly deſiring, that we may by ſteady circumſpection and care, in every part of our conduct and converſation, evidence, that under the cloſe trials, which are and may be permitted to attend us, our faith and alliance is fixed on him alone for protection and deliverance, remembering his gracious promiſe to his faithful followers, "Lo, I am "with you alway, even unto the end of the world." Mat. xxviii. 20.

And "as it became him for whom are all things, and "by whom are all things, in bringing many ſons unto "glory, to make the captain of their ſalvation perfect "through ſufferings," Heb. ii. 10. let us not be diſmayed, if we are now led in the ſame path.

As *we keep in the Lords power and peaceable truth, which is over all, and therein ſeek the good of all, neither outward ſufferings, perſecutions, nor any outward thing that is below, will hinder or break our heavenly fellowſhip in the light and ſpirit of Chriſt.* G. Fox's Epiſt. 1685.

Thus we may with chriſtian firmneſs and fortitude *withſtand and refuſe to ſubmit to the arbitrary injunctions and ordinances of men, who aſſume to themſelves the power of compelling others,* either in perſon *or by other aſſiſtance,* to join in carrying on war, and of preſcribing modes of determining concerning our religious principles, by impoſing teſts not warranted by the precepts of Chriſt, *or the laws of the happy conſtitution, under which we and others long enjoyed tranquility and peace.*

We, therefore, in the aboundings of that love, which wiſheth the ſpiritual and temporal proſperity of all men, exhort, admoniſh and caution all who make religious profeſſion with us, and eſpecially our beloved youth, to ſtand faſt in that liberty, wherewith through the manifold ſufferings of our predeceſſors we have been favoured, and ſteadily to bear our teſtimony againſt every attempt to deprive us of it.

And, Dear Friends, you who have known the truth, and the powerful operations thereof in your minds, adhere faithfully thereto, and by your good examples and ſtability labour to ſtrenthen the weak, confirm the wavering, and warn and caution the unwary againſt being beguiled by the ſnares of the adverſaries of truth and righteouſneſs. Let not the fear of ſuffering, either in perſon or property, prevail on any to join with or promote any work or preparation for war.

Our profeſſion and principles are founded on that ſpirit which is contrary to, and will in time put an end to all wars, and *bring in everlaſting righteouſneſs;* and by our conſtantly abiding under the direction and inſtruction of that ſpirit, we may be endued with that "wiſdom from "above, which is firſt pure, then peaceable, gentle and "eaſy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocriſy." James iii. 17. That this may be our happy experience is our fervent deſire and prayer.

*Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting for Sufferings, held in Philadelphia, for Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, the 20th day of the Twelfth Month,* 1776.

JOHN PEMBERTON, *Clerk.*

### *Minute of the Quarterly Meeting held in Philadelphia 8th Month 4th,* 1777.

THE account from the ſeveral meetings in Philadelphia relating to the ſubject of ſufferings being read, their care and attention to the direction of the Yearly Meeting is approved of, and their further attention on ſuch caſes as may ariſe is deſired; and as it may be uſeful for theſe now brought to be communicated to the Meeting for Sufferings for further conſideration, the Clerk is directed to lay them before that meeting.

*Copied from the Minutes of ſaid Meeting,*

JOHN PEMBERTON, Clerk.

At a Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, held on the 25th and 31ſt days 7th Month, and 1ſt 8th Month, 1777.

A Committee being appointed, agreeable to the recommendation of our laſt Yearly Meeting, to adviſe and aſſiſt any of our friends who have been brought under ſufferings on account of our Chriſtian Teſtimony, and to preſerve a record of ſuch ſufferings, have acquainted this meeting in writing, that they have ſeveral times met and freely conferred on the ſubject, and although a number of our brethren have ſuffered on various occaſions under the *prevailing tumults and confuſions* which have attended, yet no account of particular caſes hath been ſo collected as to enable them to make a full report thereon; we have therefore continued the ſame Committee, and deſired their further attention to the ſervice, that the intention of the yearly meeting may be fulfilled.

At a Monthly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia for the Southern Diſtrict, held the 30th 7th Month, 1777, by adjournment.

THE Committee appointed by this meeting to adviſe and aſſiſt ſuch of our members who might be ſubjected to ſuffering for the Teſtimony of Truth, and to keep a record thereof, agreeable to the direction of laſt Yearly Meeting, brought in a report in writing, a copy of which is herewith ſent.

*To the Monthly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia for the Southern Diſtrict.*

"WE the Committee appointed to adviſe and aſſiſt ſuch of our members who might be ſubjected to ſuffering for the Teſtimony of Truth, and to keep a record thereof, agreeable to the direction of laſt Yearly Meeting, Do report, That we have kept this matter under our care, in order that we might give our aſſiſtance when neceſſary. And although there were ſome occurrences previous to our appointment, wherein ſome were ſubjected to ſuffering, no caſes have fallen out of late which required our particular care. Nevertheleſs we may obſerve that ſome Friends have been injured in their property, by having had blankets taken from them on account of their non-compliance with a requiſition that was made for a number of blankets, for the purpoſe of equipping ſoldiers going to war.—Some alſo who followed their lawful vocations on the days appointed by thoſe in authority to be obſerved as public faſts, have been moleſted, and their ſhops violently ſhut by the rabble.

"And likewiſe on the evening of a day lately *appointed by the preſent powers* for public rejoicing, divers Friends had their windows broke by a licentious mob, becauſe they could not join with the multitude in illuminating their windows. But no account has been brought in by any Friend of the loſs or damage they have ſuſtained.

*Signed at the requeſt and on behalf of the Committee,*

"By JOHN REYNELL."

*Philadelphia, 28th 7th Month,* 1777.

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

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### WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 29.

We hear from Auguſta, that a number of tories in the lower part of that county, about 75, had lately met and enrolled themſelves into a company, took the oath of allegiance to the King of Britain, and bid defiance to the militia of that county; upon which a ſmall party marched in purſuit of them, took eight of them priſoners, and wounded their chief, one WILLIAM HINTON, in both thighs, who made his eſcape, it being in the night and very dark. He has ſince ſent in word that he will deliver himſelf up, if they will promiſe not to kill him; but it is expected he will be taken before he could get an anſwer. Thoſe that are taken were to have their trial laſt Saturday at Staunton.

Laſt Tueſday John Goodrich, Andrew M'Cann, Levin Townſend, and —— Chilcott, who lately made their eſcape from Albemarle, where they were confined as enemies to this Commonwealth, were brought to this city and committed to goal. Goodrich and Townſend, under a proper guard, ſet off this day for Botetourt, where they will be taken proper care of.

### BOSTON, Auguſt 29.

A very ſingular circumſtance happened to a number of people from the town of Hancock.—Forty men were lately drawn from ſaid town to reinforce the continental army at the northward; twenty of whom (after they had received marching orders, &c.) deſerted, ſet off, and actually joined that part of our cruel enemy they were drawn to go againſt. But the other twenty who had joined General Stark, and approached with him to the breaſt-works of the enemy, ſaw (to their great ſurprize) their fellow-townſmen within their intrenchments ready to receive them; and knowing what treatment they ſhould receive from them ſhould they obtain the victory, attacked their fort with the greateſt fortitude, and ſucceſs enſued; for, out of twenty who took ſhelter in the fort, fourteen were killed, and the other ſix, with many other poor devils, made priſoners of. Thus may be ſeen the ſhameful death of a number of traitors to their much injured country. Heaven grant this may be the fate of every other traitor to the glorious cauſe of American freedom.

Thurſday laſt a 20 gun ſhip, coming out from Newbury-Port, inſtantaneouſly overſet, and in a little time after went down head foremoſt in 14 fathom water; providentially a ſloop and boat being near, took off all the hands but one, juſt as ſhe went down. The whole crew conſiſted of about 70.

### HARTFORD, *Sept.* 1.

A gentleman from Number-Four informs: That two families (lately reſident in the neighbourhood of Bennington) arrived there and inform, that Governor Skeene died of a wound received in his thigh at the late battle with General STARK. His death is much lamented by all the real friends of America, as his advice might have been productive of another victory.——Burgoyne, how art thou fallen! to truſt a fine body of troops ("too valuable to let any conſiderable loſs be hazarded,") to the advice of that infatuated poor old man, Skeene.

### FISH-KILL, September 4.

*Extract of a letter from Albany, Sept.* 1.

"Our troops at Fort Schuyler have taken from the enemy four royals, their gun-carriages, waggons, ammunition, a number of tents, camp equipage, &c. The enemy's flight has been very precipitate, for a number of ſoldiers and Indians were taken in their camp, and a larger number are ſtill ſtrolling in the woods, the greateſt part of them will alſo fall into our hands, or periſh for want of the neceſſaries of life—from all appearance they muſt have buried their cannon.

"General St. Ledger muſt have been fluſhed with the expectation of an eaſy reduction of the fort, for in a letter (which has fallen into our hands) to one Lieutenant Bird, who commanded the party that firſt inveſted the fort, he tells Bird that his intention is to carry the garriſon by ſiege, and that he is only to diſpoſe of his troops accordingly.—Poor man, he was afraid Lieut Bird would crown himſelf with laurels, which he with his whole force, after 21 days ſiege, was not able to obtain.

"Nothing new from the northward, but every appearance indicates our army's advancing."

Major General Sullivan, ſome days ago, having received depoſitions that two Britiſh emiſſaries from Howe had been recruiting for three months in the mountains, about 25 miles back of Morris-town, and having received a letter from Governor Livingſton informing the ſame, a number of light-horſe were diſpatched the 17th ult. with the greateſt ſecrecy, who took 27, thirteen of whom were ſent to Gen. Sullivan. The recruiting Britiſh officers were fled, and probably a final ſtop is put to ſuch perfidious work in that quarter. 'Tis ſaid that 30l. was given as a bounty to each. A fine encouragement for men to ſell their country and their ſouls.—It evidences the ſtraits our enemies are brought to in their ſubjugating work.

We are informed that Burgoyne has diſcontinued the reward given for ſcalps, and has prohibited the barbarous practice for the future, under a ſevere penalty. What the reaſons of this merciful change are, we are left to gueſs: It may be a guilty conſcience reproves him for authorizing murderers to take away the lives of innocent women and children; or, perhaps, a leſs noble principle has been his inducement, viz. a ſcheme to keep the back inhabitants from leaving their homes; the fear of being ſcalped frightened away both Whigs and Tories, who took with them their cattle, but were obliged to leave their fine crops juſt ready to gather in.

A deſerter from Kingſbridge informs, that the enemy have employed a number of tories, both by night and day, to guard every road in order to take up deſerters from their camp, for whom they have four pounds a head; they are extremely vigilant, and have lately taken many. Some of them are condemned to die.

We hear Col. Ganſevoort took about 20 batteaux in Wood-Creek, near Fort Schuyler, 16 or 17 priſoners, fifteen waggons, four royals, a quantity of proviſion, ammunition, &c. &c. Sir John Johnſon was ſo terribly frightened, that in order to have a light pair of heels, he left his coat upon the field, which Col. Ganſevoort now has in poſſeſſion.

It is ſaid that Burgoyne begins to grow anxious for the ſafety of his main body, having retired with it to the eaſt ſide of the river at Saratoga, and building on the weſt ſide a picket fort.

## PHILADELPHIA, September 10.

*Extract of a letter from Gen. Waſhington to Congreſs, dated Wilmington, Sept. 3, 1777, 8 o'clock, P. M.*

"This morning the enemy came out, with a conſiderable force and three pieces of artillery, againſt our light advanced corps, and after ſome pretty ſmart ſkirmiſhing obliged them to retreat, being far inferior in number and without cannon. The loſs on either ſide is not yet aſcertained. Ours, though not exactly known, is not very conſiderable; theirs we have reaſon to believe was much greater, as ſome of our parties, compoſed of expert markſmen, had opportunities of giving them ſeveral cloſe, well directed fires; more particularly in one inſtance, when a body of riflemen formed a kind of ambuſcade. They advanced about two miles this ſide of Iron-hill, and then withdrew to that place, leaving a picket at Cooch's mill, about a mile in front.

"The deſign of their movement this morning ſeems to have been to diſperſe our light troops, who had been troubleſome to them, and to gain poſſeſſion of Iron-hill, to eſtabliſh a poſt, moſt probably, for covering their retreat in caſe of accidents."

*Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

A gentleman has favoured us with the General Orders of our great and illuſtrious Commander, the prop and glory of this Weſtern World, iſſued to his Army on Friday laſt, which we publiſh on account of the virtuous and noble ſentiments they contain.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

WILMINGTON, *September* 5, 1777.

FROM every information of the enemy's deſign, and from their movements, it is manifeſt that their aim is, if poſſible, to poſſeſs themſelves of Philadelphia. This is, with them, a capital object, 'tis what they laſt year ſtrove to effect, but were happily diſappointed.—They made a ſecond attempt at the opening of this campaign; but, after vaſt preparation and expence for that purpoſe, they abandoned their deſign, and totally evacuated the Jerſies. They are now making their laſt effort. It ſeems they firſt intended to come up the Delaware, but, from the meaſures taken againſt them in the river, judged the enterprize that way too hazardous. At length they have landed on the eaſtern ſhore in Maryland, and advanced ſome little way into the country; but the General thinks they will be again diſappointed in their views, ſhould they puſh their deſign againſt Philadelphia on this rout. Their all is at ſtake—They will put the conteſt on the event of a ſingle battle: If they are overthrown they are utterly undone, the war is at an end. Now then is the time for our ſtrenuous exertions; one bold ſtroke will free the land from rapine, devaſtation and burnings, and female innocence from brutal luſt and violence. In every other quarter the American arms have been of late rapidly ſucceſsful; great numbers of the enemy have fallen in battle, and ſtill greater numbers have been taken priſoners. The Militia to the northward have fought with a reſolution that would have done honor to the oldeſt ſoldiers—they bravely fought and conquered, and glory attends them. Who can forbear to emulate their noble ſpirits? Who is there without ambition to ſhare with them the applauſe of their countrymen, and of all poſterity, as the defenders of liberty, and preſervers of peace and happineſs to millions in the preſent and future generations?

Two years we have maintained the war, and ſtruggled with difficulties innumerable; but the proſpect has ſince brightened, and our affairs put on a better face. Now is the time to reap the fruits of all our toils and dangers; if we behave like men, this third campaign will be our laſt. Ours is the main army; to Us our countrymen look for protection; the eyes of all America and Europe are turned upon us, as on thoſe by whom the event of the war is to be determined; and the General aſſures his countrymen and fellow ſoldiers, that he believes the critical, the important time is at hand, which demands their moſt ſpirited exertions in the field.

Here glory waits to crown the brave—Peace, Freedom and Happineſs will be the rewards of Victory.—Animated by motives like theſe, Soldiers fighting in the cauſe of Innocence, Humanity and Juſtice, will never give way; but with undaunted reſolution preſs on to conqueſt.—And this the General aſſures himſelf is the part the American Forces, now in arms, will act; and thus acting, he will enſure them ſucceſs."

*Extract of a letter from Head-Quarters, dated Sept. 9, 3 o'clock A. M.*

"I embrace this opportunity to inform you, that the movements of the enemy yeſterday give the greateſt reaſon to believe they are endeavouring to force a march to Philadelphia, which they will endeavour to proſecute this day, or give us battle. Yeſterday they advanced towards us; our men prepared to give them battle, but whether a diſlike to our ſituation, or a deſire to ſteal a march I know not, but they have and are ſtill doing their utmoſt to file off to the right of us."

Laſt Wedneſday the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State was to meet here according to adjournment, but have not yet made an Houſe, chiefly, becauſe that ſeveral Members have taken the field, as Officers of Militia.

We hear that JOHN DICKENSON, Eſq; has addreſſed the Militia of the Delaware State in the moſt ſpirited manner, to ſtep forth in defence of their invaded country; and that he has ſince joined them in the character of a volunteer.

Col. GURNEY of this city was ſlightly wounded, and Col. DUFF of New-Caſtle county had his horſe ſhot under him, in the ſkirmiſh that happened below Chriſteen on Thurſday laſt.

## IN CONGRESS, *September* 6, 1777.

The Committee on the Treaſury having taken in conſideration the letter from General Gates, of the 28th of Auguſt, reſpecting clothing for the army under his command, referred to them by Congreſs, REPORT,

That it appears from the Clothier-General's report, that he has ordered conſiderable ſupplies of clothing to be forwarded to the Army in the Northern Department from Boſton, and that he has little doubt of being able to furniſh, in the courſe of the year, the ſpecific articles of clothing directed to be given as a bounty to the troops; and as it will be equally diſadvantageous to the ſoldiers and to the ſervice, ſhould they receive money inſtead of ſuch clothing, the Board diſapprove of the ſtoppages made by the Deputy Pay-Maſter-General in the Northern Department, out of the pay of the troops in that department on account of clothing, and direct the money to be returned, except in caſes where a regiment ſhall have been furniſhed with more clothing than the bounty.

That the greateſt care ought to be taken to do juſtice to the ſoldiers, as well as the public, in this eſſential article. It is not ſufficient, in the opinion of this Board, that the Clothier-General charges the regiment with the articles delivered, and takes the receipt of the Colonel or commanding officer; and that the Colonel or commanding officer, on delivering the clothing to the Captain or commanding officer of each reſpective company, takes his receipt;—every commanding officer of a company ought moreover ſtrictly to be required to keep a clothing-account with his company, diſtinguiſhing the ſeveral articles delivered to each non-commiſſioned officer and private, and taking receipts for the ſame as his vouchers: And when each non-commiſſioned officer and private reſpectively ſhall have received his bounty of clothing, the commanding officer of the company to which he belongs ſhall deliver the account and receipts to the commanding officer of the regiment, to enable him to ſettle the clothing account with the Clothier-General, as well as to diſcover whether equal juſtice has been done to the company.

That ſuch troops as have not been ſupplied with clothing ought to be furniſhed their full bounty without delay, which the Board have earneſtly recommended to the attention of the Clothier-General, and he, on his part, has engaged to exert every means in his power to accompliſh.

That ſuch of the troops as, at their own expence, ſhall have provided themſelves with any of the articles of clothing allowed as a bounty, or ſhall not draw their clothing in the courſe of the year, ſhall be entitled to receive the full value thereof at the average price which the clothing of the army ſhall coſt the public,

And whereas when the bounty of clothing was provided by Congreſs it was conceived that it might be impracticable to obtain a ſufficient quantity of cloth for regimental coats for the troops, and for that reaſon two hunting ſhirts were ſubſtituted; but in the event, ſo conſiderable a ſupply has been procured, that the Clothier-General has been enabled to furniſh moſt of the troops with regimental coats inſtead of hunting ſhirts; and experience having ſhewn that a further alteration of the articles of clothing, allowed as a bounty, may be made to the advantage of the ſoldiers, and without loſs to the public:—Therefore it is the opinion of the Committee that it be

*Reſolved*, That the Clothier-General be directed, as far as he ſhall have it in his power, to furniſh all the non-commiſſioned officers and privates in the ſervice of the United States, who have not yet received their bounty of clothing, at their election, either with the ſeveral articles allowed by Congreſs in the Reſolution of the 8th of October, 1776, or in lieu thereof the following articles, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Regimental Coat, averaged at | 8 Dollars and 2-3ds. |
| 1 Jacket without ſleeves, - - | 2 Ditto and 2-3ds. |
| 1 Pair of Buckſkin and 2 Pair of Linen or Woolen Breeches, | 8 Ditto. |
| 1 Hat, or Leathern Cap, | 2 Ditto and 2-3ds. |
| 2 Shirts, - - - - - | 8 Ditto. |
| 1 Hunting-ſhirt, - - - | 4 Ditto. |
| 2 Pair of Overalls, - - - - | 6 Ditto. |
| 2 Pair of Stockings, - - - | 4 Ditto. |
| 2 Pair of Shoes, - - - - | 6 Ditto. |
| 1 Blanket, - - - - - | 6 Ditto. |
| First Coſt eſtimated at | 56 Dollars. |

But as the coſt of the articles laſt ſpecified exceeds that of the clothing allowed as a bounty to the troops by Eight Dollars and Thirty Ninetieths of a Dollar, ſo much ſhall be ſtopped out of the pay of every non-commiſſioned officer and private, who ſhall be ſupplied in the manner laſt directed, as will make the amount of clothing he ſhall receive equal to the value of the bounty of clothing, which upon an average of the price of the ſeveral articles is eſtimated at Forty-ſeven Dollars and Sixty Ninetieths of a Dollar.

The ſaid Report being twice read; on the queſtion put, Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the foregoing Report and Reſolves.

*By Order of Congreſs,*

JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*

## IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, September* 4, 1777.

*Reſolved*, That the militia of this State, who have taken, or ſhall hereafter take, arms or blankets into the field, and the ſame be taken by the enemy, or otherwiſe be unavoidably loſt, ſhall, on procuring a certificate of ſuch loſs, and the time it ſhall have happened, ſigned by a Field Officer, or the Commanding Officer of the battalion to which the loſer may at the time belong, have the value thereof paid by the State. And for this end, the Colonel or Commanding Officer of the battalions reſpectively now in the field, are hereby authoriſed to have all ſuch arms and blankets juſtly appraiſed. And the Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants of the reſpective counties are hereby directed to appoint a ſuitable number of proper perſons in each county, to appraiſe the arms and blankets belonging to the Militia, who may hereafter go into the field. *Extract from the Minutes,*

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

## IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, Sept.* 9, 1777.

*Reſolved*, That James Pemberton, Henry Drinker, Iſrael Pemberton, John Pemberton, Samuel Pleaſants, Thomas Wharton, ſen. Thomas Fiſher (ſon of Joſhua) Samuel Fiſher (ſon of Joſhua) Miers Fiſher, Elijah Brown, John Hunt, Phineas Bond, Reverend Thomas Coombe, Charles Jervis, William Drewitt Smith, Charles Eddy, Thomas Pike, Owen Jones, jun. Edward Pennington, William Smith, Thomas Gilpin, and Thomas Affleck, apprehended by Council as perſons who have uniformly manifeſted by their general conduct and converſation a diſpoſition highly inimical to the cauſe of America, impriſoned in the Free Maſon's Lodge in this city, they refuſing to confine themſelves to their ſeveral dwellings, and thereby making the reſtraint of their perſons, in another manner, neceſſary, and having refuſed to promiſe to refrain from correſponding with the enemy, and alſo declined giving any aſſurance of allegiance to this State, as of right they ought, do thereby renounce all the privileges of citizenſhip, and that it appears they conſider themſelves as ſubjects of the King of Great Britain, the enemy of this and the United States of America, and that they ought to be proceeded with accordingly.

*Reſolved*, That perſons of like character, and in emergencies equal to the preſent, when the enemy is at our door, have in the other States been arreſted and ſecured upon ſuſpicions ariſing from their general behaviour, and refuſal to acknowledge allegiance to the [illegible] of which they were the proper ſubjects; and [illegible] proceedings may be abundantly juſtified by the [illegible] of the freeſt nations, and the authority of the [illegible] dicious civilians. Therefore,

*Reſolved*, That the perſons whoſe names are mentioned above be without further delay removed to Staunton in Virginia, there to be treated according to their character and ſtations, as far as may be conſiſtent with the ſecuring of their perſons. Alſo,

*Reſolved*, That William Imlay, ſaid to be a ſubject of the State of New-York, having behaved in like manner as the perſons abovementioned, and in particular declined to give aſſurance of allegiance to the State of New-York, be removed and ſecured with the reſt.

*Ordered*, That Col. Nichola, the Town-Major, ſecure the priſoners above named, now in the Maſon's Lodge, and aſſiſt in removing them out of the city.

*Extract from the Minutes,*

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

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THOMAS LEIPER, Tobacconiſt,
At the Corner of Spruce and Water-ſtreets,
BEGS the Favour of his Cuſtomers to return all their EMPTY BOTTLES, which will very much oblige him.

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BROKE open the ſhop of EDWARD LANE, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Sunday night, the 24th of Auguſt laſt, and took away Nine new Gun-Barrels, belonging to the States; the ſaid barrels had nothing done to them except the ſcrews cut for the breech ſcrew, part of them ſtamped T. G. and three pricked punches on the butt; ſuppoſed to be taken away by ſome deſerters. All ſmiths and others that have any ſuch barrels brought to them to be finiſhed off, are deſired to ſtop them and the party, and ſend me word. Whoever ſecures the thief and guns, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the guns delivered to me, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or a Dollar for each Gun Barrel, paid by EDWARD LANE. ¶

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WANTED to PURCHASE, a young NEGROE MAN, who underſtands Farming. Any Perſon having ſuch to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to the PRINTERS. *Sept.* 8, 1777. ¶

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A QUANTITY of the beſt Turks-Iſland SALT, Spaniſh clayed SUGARS, and a quantity of Florence OIL, in hogſheads, tierces and barrels, to be ſold by SWEETMAN, SHORTALL and MULLINS, at their ſtore, on Stamper's wharff. *Sept.* 9, 1777. ¶

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*September* 5, 1777.

STRAYED away from the paſture of Mr. William Hamilton, near the Middle-Ferry, on Schuylkill, a ſorrel MARE and COLT, the mare about 15 hands high, ſhe has a white mane and tail, and a white face, with wall eyes, branded on the near ſhoulder TB, 6 years old. Whoever brings them to Hale's Livery-ſtables, in Lombard-ſtreet, ſhall receive Three Pounds reward, paid by JOHN HALE. ¶

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FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 370 Acres, ſituate in Cumberland county, Weſt New-Jerſey, near Morris's river, on the head of one of the branches of Buckſhoutom, within two miles of Buckſhoutom mills. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Monmouth county, near Allen-town, or JOHN MONTGOMERY, in Philadelphia.
*Sept.* 2, 2777. § ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

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*Philadelphia, September* 6, 1777.

WAS STOLEN from William Ryan's Livery-ſtable, in Walnut-ſtreet, about three months ago, a cheſtnut HORSE, 6 years old, full 14 hands high, has a lofty carriage, trots and leaps well, lightiſh mane and tail, was ſhod all round when taken away, and was advertiſed ſoon after. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive from the ſubſcriber TEN POUNDS, with reaſonable charges; if left at any ſtable, it is hoped he will be ſent home, and all charges on ſaid horſe ſhall be paid, with a gratuity to the bringer, and thanks, by WILLIAM RYAN. ¶

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*Philadelphia September* 8, 1777.

THIS is to inform the PUBLIC, That WILLIAM RYAN, at his Livery-ſtables, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, continues to cure, with great ſucceſs, the many diſorders ſo incident to Horſes, viz. The Pole-Evil, Spavin, and Hawks; he likewiſe nicks them in the moſt complete manner; breaks the moſt ſtubborn Colts with expedition, to either carriage or ſaddle; he flatters himſelf he need not enlarge this advertiſement, as his care and aſſiduity has already recommended him to ſeveral honourable Gentlemen in the ſervice of the United States, hopes for the continuance of the favours of thoſe Gentlemen, and thoſe of the Public, which he ſhall ever eſteem, and make it his conſtant ſtudy to merit. WILLIAM RYAN. ¶

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WAS LOST, on the 6th inſtant, at night, on the road croſſing Schuylkill, at the Fat Land Ford, near the Valley Forge, leading from the Blue Ball tavern, on Lancaſter road, to the Church, between Skippack and Perkiomin, on the Reading road, A BUNDLE OF PAPER MONEY, upwards of Twenty Pounds, ſome of which is Continental currency, but chiefly of the laſt emiſſions of this State; there is amongſt the money a Reſolve of the late Hon. Council of Safety, wherein the owner of the money's name is mentioned, by which the finder may know whoſe property it is. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to Mr. EDWARD LANE, near ſaid Church, or to the PRINTERS hereof ſhall receive THREE POUNDS Reward. ‖ 7 ſ 6. 1W.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Tinicum Iſland, about the middle of laſt July, a BAY GELDING, about ſeven or eight years old. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to
*Sept.* 5, 1777. ¶ SKETCHLEY MORTON.

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CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, on or about the firſt day of Auguſt laſt, a large STEER. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
*Sept.* 3, 1777. ‖ THOMAS GILBERT.

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TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, ſituated in the town of Shippenſburg, wherein Captain Matthew Scott now dwells; it is about 26 feet front by 30 feet deep, is one ſtory and an half high, has four rooms on the lower floor and three rooms on the upper floor, alſo a good log kitchen, with a ſtone chimney and oven, a large ſquare log ſtable and framed ſhed for horſes; it is in a good part of the town for any public buſineſs, and has been a well accuſtomed tavern many years.

Alſo a Tract of Land, ſituated on the head waters of Bloody Run, in Bedford county, containing about 300 acres.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of the above, may know the terms, by applying to Matthew Henderſon, Eſq; in Shippenſburg, or the ſubſcriber, in Carliſle. JOHN HEAP.
Indiſputable titles will be given for the above. ¶

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*Auguſt* 12, 1777.

TWO HORSES came to the plantation of HANNAH KENTON, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Briſtol road, oppoſite the Seven Miles Stone; one is a dark brown Horſe, about 14 or 15 hands high, he has a ſtar in his forehead, and is ſuppoſed to be 5 or 6 years old. The other is a grey Ma about the ſame ſize, and 11 or 12 years old. They both a to be draught Horſes. The owner is deſired to come, pro perty, pay charges, and take them away. ¶

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

"In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee; appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in which the committee have been exerciſed, to encourage and promote faithfulneſs and a conduct conſiſtent with our religions profeſſion, as alſo, by a brotherly ſympathy and labour, to endeavour to relieve, aſſiſt and ſtrengthen ſome of our oppreſſed brethren:

"Many of our houſes have been ſtripped of the leaden weights uſed for the hanging of windows, by order of thoſe who *have in theſe tumultuous times aſſumed the rule.*

"In like manner have a conſiderable number of blankets been forcibly taken and carried away from many Friends, declared to be for fitting out men to go to war. The being compelled into a contribution for ſuch a purpoſe has been grievous to honeſt minds—And ſome have had their ſtock of this neceſſary article ſo reduced, as to be likely to want the needful covering in a cooler ſeaſon. So far as have come to our knowledge, we have reaſon to believe Friends have moſtly ſuffered in this, and the firſt inſtance, with a good degree of patience and meekneſs, *and have generally ſhewn a diſapprobation of ſuch exactions.*

"The houſes of ſeveral Friends have been wantonly abuſed, and their windows broke and deſtroyed by a rude rabble, *for not joining with the preſent rulers in their pretended acts of devotion, and conforming to their ordinances in making a ſhew of that ſort in ſhutting up our houſes and ſhops, profeſſedly to obſerve a day of humiliation, and to crave a bleſſing on their public proceedings, but evidently tending to ſpread the ſpirit of ſtrife and contention.*

"The like abuſes and wanton deſtruction of our property hath lately been repeated, becauſe Friends could not illuminate their houſes, and conform to ſuch vain practices and outward marks of rejoicing, to commemorate the time *of theſe peoples withdrawing themſelves from all ſubjection to the Engliſh government and from our excellent conſtitution, under which we long enjoyed peace and proſperity.*

"Some of our members have alſo had ſoldiers forced into their houſes, and kept there for ſome time, by which families have been much incommoded, and our peaceable teſtimony diſregarded by the authors of this impoſition.

"Edward Wells was ſeized in the ſtreet by a number of armed men, and for refuſing to bear arms, or to aid and aſſiſt in warlike ſervices, was committed to the New Priſon in this city, and confined there about three days, by order of General Putnam.

"And for the like refuſal, Thomas Maſterman, William Brown and William Wayne, were taken from their dwellings by an armed company of men, and with drum and muſic paraded thro' the ſtreets for a conſiderable time before they were permitted to return to their habitations.

"Samuel Shaw having been appointed under the preſent rulers to act in conjunction with their Magiſtrates as an Overſeer of the Poor, after a deliberate conſideration of the matter, concluded to decline the office, believing it to be inconſiſtent with his own peace of mind, and the ſolid advice of friends at our laſt Yearly Meeting. He was fined for refuſing to ſerve Twenty Pounds, and had his goods diſtrained and taken from him to the value of Twenty eight Pounds.

"William Compton's caſe will cloſe the report we have to make, which is ſet forth in the two following Minutes of our Monthly Meeting, except that of his having been kept cloſe priſoner near ſix weeks, debarred from the converſation and advice of his friends, and thereby prevented from manifeſting his innocence of the charge brought againſt him, at a time when he was threatened with very ſevere uſage, even to the endangering of his life, altho' from aught that has appeared, the authors of this injurious and cruel treatment had not the leaſt grounds therefor.

*5th Month 27th*, 1777. "The Committee appointed to afford their advice and aſſiſtance to ſuch of our brethren as might be brought under ſuffering, having had divers meetings with the Overſeers and ſeveral other Friends, and taken into their conſideration the ſituation of William Compton, one of our members, who was committed to the New Priſon in this city on the 18th day of laſt month, by a written order ſigned by Philip Schuyler, *acting in the character* of a General and commander of the military forces in this city, and though repeated applications have been made to him and his promiſe obtained, that William ſhould be enlarged, having informed Friends that ſo far as had come to his knowledge nothing criminal, in the view of *thoſe who now exerciſe authority in this place*, had upon examination been found againſt him; yet he is ſtill continued in confinement, and there appears freſh occaſion for an exerciſe of brotherly care and chriſtian ſympathy in his caſe.—After a ſolid deliberation thereon in this meeting, our Friends John Hunt, Charles Weſt, John Parriſh, Samuel Smith, William Cowper, William Fiſher, Joſhua Howell, Iſaac Cathrall, and Henry Drinker, were appointed to take the ſame under their immediate and religious care, and deſired to afford ſuch aſſiſtance and help therein as our ſaid friend's ſituation may appear to require, and ſhould they apprehend it neceſſary, they are at liberty to lay the ſame before our Meeting for Sufferings for their advice in this matter, in which our ſociety now is and may be deeply intereſted.

*6th Month 24th*, 1777. "The Committee nominated laſt month having ſeveral times met together with ſome of our brethren in this city, on the day of their appointment and the ſucceeding day, and ſeriouſly conſidered the alarming ſtretch of power which had been, and the ſeverity which was propoſed to be exerciſed in the caſe of William Compton, they concluded it right to remonſtrate againſt, and endeavour to prevent ſome very arbitrary proceedings, with which he was then threatned, and after diligently purſuing the matter, and perſonally attending an examination which he was ſubjected to, a diſcharge from his confinement was obtained, with a certificate that there did not appear the leaſt grounds for the charge brought againſt him."

*Philadelphia, 7th Month 29th*, 1777.

*To the Monthly Meeting of Friends of the Northern Diſtrict of Philadelphia to be held by adjournment this day.*

Samuel Smith, John Parrish,
William Cowper, Henry Drinker.
Charles West,

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were fined by the Court but not yet levied, and their perſons diſcharged from impriſonment.

*Extracted from the Minutes of our Quarterly Meeting held in Rahway, the 18th 8th Month*, 1777.

By JOHN SHOTWELL, Clerk.

***Extract of a letter from General* SULLIVAN *to* CONGRESS, *dated Hanover, Auguſt* 25, 1777.**

"Among the baggage taken on Staten Iſland the 22d inſtant, I find a number of important papers; a copy of three I incloſe for the peruſal of Congreſs. The one from the Yearly Meeting at Spank-town, held the 19th inſtant, I think worthy the attention of Congreſs."

No. 1. Where is Waſhington, what number of men or cannon?
No. 2. Where is Stirling, what number of men or cannon?
No. 3. Where is Sullivan? &c.
No. 4. Where is Dayton and Ogden, what number?
No. 5. Whether there be any troops paſſing or re-paſſing?
No. 6. Intelligence from Albany.
No. 7. Intelligence from Philadelphia.
No. 8. Be very particular about time and place.

*Information from* JERSEY, *19th Auguſt*, 1777.

It is ſaid Gen. Howe landed near the Head of Cheſapeak Bay, but cannot learn the particular ſpot nor when.

Waſhington lays in Pennſylvania, about twelve miles from Coryel's ferry.

Sullivan lays about ſix miles northward of Morriſtown, with about 2000 men. *Spank-Town Yearly Meeting.*

*Intelligence from* JERSEY, *Sunday, July* 28.

I ſaw on their full march ſeven miles from Morris-Town, on the road to Delaware, General Waſhington, General Mulenburgh, General Weeden, with four thouſand men, and General Knox with his train of artillery, conſiſting of fourteen field pieces, and one howitz, ſeventy nine ammunition waggons, and one hundred and thirty baggage waggons; and then proceeding on the road from Hackitt's Town to Eaſton, there ſaw on their full march to Delaware, General Stevens and General Scott with four thouſand men and light field pieces, and on the road met twenty-nine flat bottomed boats: and proceeded down to Quibble-Town, where I ſaw General Stirling and General Conway with three thouſand men and no field pieces. I am informed that General Sullivan has croſſed the North-River, and is bringing up the rear. As to the truth of that, I hope I ſhall be able to inform you in two or three days. *Received Auguſt* 1, 1777.

*Publiſhed by order of Congreſs*,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

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*To the free and independent* ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I HEARTILY thank you for the large number of votes you favoured me with for the Sheriff's Office at our laſt general election, although I was late in my application; and as I again offer myſelf a candidate for ſaid office, have taken this uſual method to requeſt your votes at the next election in favour of

*Your obedient humble ſervant*,
|| 10s. JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

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## TO BE SOLD,

MARY-ANN FURNACE, with the lands thereunto belonging, ſituate on the waters of Codorus creek, in York county, about 18 miles from York-town, 3 miles from Hanover-town, and 44 miles from Baltimore; the Furnace is in blaſt and good repair: There are about 100 acres of very good meadow made near the Furnace, and much more may be made on the lands belonging to her; near the Furnace ſtands a valuable over-ſhot griſt-mill, and a ſaw-mill adjoining her; there are a number of valuable improvements on the lands, ſundry ore-banks, and a large quantity of woodland.

SPRING-FORGE, with the lands thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſame Creek, about 8 miles from the Furnace, nearer York-town; there are four fires and two hammers, in good repair, about 100 acres of extraordinary good meadow, adjoining the Forge, and a greater quantity may be made on the Forge lands; whereon are alſo ſundry valuable improvements. A more particular deſcription is unneceſſary, as it is not expected that any perſon will purchaſe before he views the premiſes, which will be ſhewed by the Managers, or Richard M'Calliſter, Eſq; of Hanover-town. For titles and terms, enquire of Colonel George Roſs, of Lancaſter, General Thompſon, of Cumberland county, or George Stevenſon, of Carliſle.

If the premiſes ſhall not be ſold, by private ſale, before Monday, the 6th day of October next, they will, on that day, be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the dwelling-houſe of Caſper Rinaker, in Hanover-town, either together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. ||15s.

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To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 18th of September inſtant, on the premiſes,

A COMMODIOUS dwelling-houſe, and near 5 acres of ground, in Moore's town, Burlington county, New-Jerſey, within 10 miles of Philadelphia; there are a good bearing orchard, a pump of extraordinary good water, a good hay-houſe and ſtable-room for 3 or 4 horſes; the houſe has two good cellars under it, a leanto and a kitchen; there are two rooms on a floor both below and above ſtairs, and a good ſhop adjoining that would ſuit almoſt any tradeſman. It will be ſold for caſh, and an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer, by

¶ RICHARD FLEMING.

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JAMES BUTLAND, Fringe and Lacemaker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has removed his Lace Manufactory from Second-ſtreet into Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, where he manufactures all kinds of uniforms for the army, in gold or ſilver, ſilk or worſted; where whole battalions may be ſupplied with trimmings for hats and clothes, made to any pattern or colour at a ſhort notice: Likewiſe all ſorts of girthwebbs and other trimmings for ſadlers, coachmakers, and upholſterers; all kinds of livery, laces, bindings, &c. *Auguſt* 20, 1777.

*N.B.* Good wages will be given to workmen that underſtand making garters or tapes in a twelve or twenty-four ſhuttle loom: Likewiſe livery lace, orriſs or fringe. Weavers and worſted ſpinners are wanted. ¶

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*Philadelphia, Auguſt* 23, 1777.

BROKE out of a paſture laſt Monday, the 18th inſtant, a bay MARE, with a ſtar and ſnip, ſhod before, trots very eaſy, a few grey hairs in her neck, is about 13 hands high, and about 13 years old. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet. ¶

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## TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

*Auguſt* 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

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TEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED, the 23d of Auguſt, from Capt. John Learmouth's company, of the Delaware regiment, commanded by Col. David Hall, a certain *Edward M'Connel*, about 5 feet 7 inches high, black ſhort hair, pock-marked; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coat, faced with red, a felt hat, with yellow binding. Any perſon apprehending ſaid deſerter ſhall receive the above reward, beſides the allowance of Congreſs, paid by JOHN LEARMOUTH, Captain. ¶

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STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown, on Thurſday, the 21ſt inſtant, a dark bay MARE, about 14 hands high, 3 years old, branded on one of her ſhoulders with the letter H, ſome grey hairs under the fore part of the ſaddle, one fore leg and hind leg cut by the hopples, a ſwitch tail, carries head and tail low, natural trotter, and ſhod before. Whoever takes up mare and thief, ſhall have Sixteen Dollars reward; or for the mare only, Eight Dollars, and reaſonable charges, by applying to

*Auguſt* 24, 1777. || MATTHIAS LUKENS.

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*CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on the 22d of July laſt, a cheſtnut coloured* MARE COLT, *with a white mane and tail, about a year old, with a blaze down her face. Came alſo to the ſame place, the 10th of Auguſt, a dark bay* HORSE, *about 15 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder with a W, has 3 or 4 white ſaddle ſpots on his back, ſhod before, and his hind feet white. The owner or owners proving property, and paying charges, may take them away.* JOHN RENSHAW. ¶

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THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on Saturday, the 16th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living on Mr. Samuel Willer's place, in Moyamenſing townſhip, a Dutch indented ſervant girl named *Barbara Miller*; ſhe is about 14 years old, ſhort and fat, has a pretty face, and yellowiſh brown hair; ſhe had on, when ſhe went away, an old lincey ſtriped petticoat and ſhort gown. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant girl, and brings her back to her maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

*Auguſt* 20, 1777. || CHRISTIAN JUNG.

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*Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county Auguſt* 5, 1777.

THE Subſcriber finds himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity to notify in this manner, that his wife *Mary Magdalene*, through the inſtigation of evil-minded perſons, eloped from him, on the 27th of July laſt, taking with her, in his abſence, part of her beſt clothes: Wherefore theſe are to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on his account, under any pretence whatſoever, as he will not pay from the above date, any debts of her contracting; and ſuch perſons as receive from her and conceal any of his goods, may expect to be dealt with according to law, by

¶ LAWRECNE SANDMAN.

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*Fort-Iſland, Auguſt* 26, 1777.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED, on the 12th inſtant, from Captain John Reynard's company, 2d battalion Philadelphia county militia, commanded by Colonel Moore, a certain *John Moyers*, by trade a tanner, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, ſtraight ſhort hair, this country born, ſpeaks both Dutch and Engliſh; had on a dark hunting ſhirt, ſtriped twilled trowſers, but ſometimes wears buckſkin breeches and cloth leggings; it is likely he will make for Virginia, as his people live there. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerter, ſo that he may be conveyed to his regiment, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by JOHN REYNARD, Captain. §

The above deſerter is a ſubſtitute, and has received his bounty.

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SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain ISRAEL JONES's company of militia, an Iriſhman, who calls himſelf *John Burk*, by trade a ſhoemaker, a ſtout well made fellow, marked with the ſmall-pox, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured hunting ſhirt, his other clothes not known. Whoever apprehends the ſaid deſerter and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any goal in this State, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM COATS, Lieut. Philadelphia county.

The above deſerter is a ſubſtitute, and has received his bounty; he ſaid he had worked in Frankford at his trade.

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## INK-POWDER,

To be ſold, by the Dozen or ſingle Paper, at HENRY MILLER's, Printer, in Race-ſtreet,

Alſo Writing-Paper, Quills, Sealing-wax, large and ſmall Wafers, &c. &c. ||5s.

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ANY Perſon, properly qualified for the Purpoſe, who will undertake the making SALT, from the Brine or Pickle of the ſalted Meats conſumed by the Army, will be treated with, on applying to the Commiſſary General of Purchaſes, at his Office, at the Corner of Fourth and Arch-ſtreets. ¶

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*Philadelphia, Auguſt* 25, 1777.

THE Creditors of Andrew Fitzſimons, late of this city, are once more deſired to bring in their ſeveral accounts, properly authenticated, before the tenth of September next, to the ſubſcriber, in Arch-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, and receive their reſpective balances, or a dividend thereon.

BERNARD FEARIS.

*N.B.* Thoſe who neglect to bring in their accounts in proper time, will be conſidered as having given up the debt. ¶

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*Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.* } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty, for taking cognizance of and trying the juſtice of captures of veſſels, made purſuant to the Reſolves of the honourable Continental Congreſs, and brought into this port, will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 12th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Charles Alexander, Eſq; Commander of the Delaware frigate (who, as well, &c.) againſt the ſchooner, or veſſel, called the Pearle's Tender, burthen about 50 tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, guns, &c. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid ſchooner, &c. or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill. *By order of the Judge*,

*Auguſt* 26, 1777. || ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

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*Philadelphia, July* 22, 1777.

STRAYED away, the 14th inſtant, from off the Commons, of this city, a black COW, with a white face, and ſome black round her eyes, white belly, her horns turn inwards, and ſome white on her feet. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.